

هكذا على الوطن

GCC ends talks on Gulf war

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia and its five Gulf allies ended three hours of emergency talks on the Iran-Iraq war Sunday and were expected to make a fresh call for an end to the conflict after further discussions on Monday. No statement was issued after the six foreign ministers from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states adjourned their talks at the organisation's Riyadh headquarters. Diplomats said the foreign ministers meeting probably would ask the Organisation of Islamic Conference to intensify efforts to end the war, which is causing growing concern among states of the council.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة تُنشر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Cheysson leaves after Saudi talks

JEDDAH (R) — French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson left Saudi Arabia Sunday for Tunisia after apparently soothing strained relations between Paris and Riyadh. Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal told a joint press conference in Riyadh that identical viewpoints emerged on all issues discussed during "fruitful and constructive" talks between Mr. Cheysson and King Khaled, Crown Prince Fahd and other Saudi leaders, the Saudi Press Agency said. Relations between the Arab World and France cooled following a visit to Israel last March by President Francois Mitterrand, and Mr. Cheysson's trip was seen by diplomats partly as a fence-mending exercise.

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Tindemans says EEC initiative is to decide on EEC initiative

EL AVIV (Agencies) — Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans said Sunday his Middle East tour was designed to determine whether the European Economic Community (EEC) should adopt a new policy toward the region. Mr. Tindemans, president of the EEC Council of Ministers, arrived in Israel after visits to Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. After conferring with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Mr. Tindemans told reporters: "The objective of our mission is to gather new information to permit us to make a new assessment, and on the basis of this, the 10 member nations will decide if they will develop a New Middle East policy or not." Israeli leaders have been sharply critical of the European community's 1980 Venice Declaration calling for the inclusion of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in the Middle East peace process.

OPEC may raise production ceiling

BAHRAIN (R) — OPEC will probably raise a two-month-old production ceiling aimed at reducing prices during talks planned for early July, the authoritative Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said Sunday. OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) ministers decided this month in Quito, Ecuador, to keep the ceiling, introduced to preserve the group's \$34-a-barrel base price during the glut of supplies on world markets, unchanged at 17.5 million barrels per day (bpd). The "loose-based" oil industry newsletter said the probability was that ministers would decide on a "prudent relaxation" of the ceiling for the July-September quarter at a meeting they had agreed in principle to hold in early July. MEES said some influential OPEC quarters felt oil companies might begin building up stocks of crude in that period after a current draw-down ended. Some consumer forecasts, however, projected stocks falling by about 1.5 million bpd in the period. If inventories were rebuilt, the OPEC ceiling would clearly be in need of a substantial relaxation if a renewed runway pressure on prices were to be avoided, MEES added.

IAE invited to Arab talks on Zaire

BU DHABI (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) was invited Sunday to emergency Arab League talks in Tunis on June 11 on possible political and economic sanctions against Zaire which this month restored relations with Israel, the official Emirates news agency said. The invitation was issued by the Arab League secretary-general. The news agency said the foreign ministers' meeting, called by Syria, would also discuss Costa Rica's decision to move its embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem and a meeting held in the Holy City this month by the political committee of the 1-member Council of Europe. Arab countries have denounced the three moves and urged retaliation against Costa Rica and Zaire, the first African country to reach a diplomatic boycott of Israel imposed by almost all African states in 1973. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the UAE and Qatar cut ties with Zaire, while the kingdom and Kuwait severed links with Costa Rica.

Illinois tornado kills 12, injures 100

CHICAGO (R) — At least 12 people were killed and more than 100 injured when a tornado hit southern Illinois Saturday night, officials said. Hundreds of people were left homeless and rescue officials said they feared more victims were trapped in the debris of homes and businesses in the Marion, Illinois, area some 95 kilometres east of St. Louis, Missouri. Illinois Governor James Thompson ordered 100 national guardsmen and 60 state police into the region to prevent looting and help in rescue efforts. The tornado knocked out telephone and electrical service in the area.

Arab Thought Forum concludes meetings

2-day discussions centred on joint Arab development, Brandt Report

AMMAN (Petra) — The board of trustees of the Arab Thought Forum concluded its two-day meetings, held under His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, in Amman on Sunday. The board made a lengthy discussion of the current Arab situation, the U.S. stand towards Arab issues, ways to explain Arab issues to the American public and to provide Arab citizens abroad with the factual picture of what is going on in the area. After hearing a briefing by Prince Hassan on his recent visit to the United States, the board discussed the main topic on its agenda, namely the strategy of joint Arab economic action—the strategy which stemmed from the resolutions passed at Arab summit held in Amman in 1980.

The Arab League had supplied the board with the main documents of this strategy, and the board discussed the general principles of the strategy and its goals. The participants came out with the impression that there are several obstacles at present in the way of Arab cooperation and joint Arab economic action. The board entrusted several of its members with the task of preparing a new study of these obstacles and effective ways to expedite the process of comprehensive Arab development, including the implementation of the projects included in the Arab Development Decade. The board also discussed the second topic on its agenda, namely

the Brandt Report on the North-South dialogue. The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) had prepared a detailed paper on this report, the issues discussed in the report and those which the report failed to raise.

The board members exchanged views on the North-South and South-South dialogue as well as inter-Arab and Arab-South dialogue, proceeding from the fact that although Arab development should be unique in itself, it should be linked with international development.

The board decided to invite all members of the forum to express their views and remarks on the Brandt Report, the paper prepared by the AFESD, and the dialogue which took place within the board itself in preparing an Arab document representing the Arab view on international development affairs and linking it with Arab development.

The board expressed the hope that the document would represent a unified Arab view, based on thought and unaffected by short-term government policies. It also expressed the hope that the document would represent the Arab view in the international quarters and the seminar of the Arab-European dialogue which the forum will hold in the first week of October in Amman. Five European societies concerned with politics and foreign relations will attend the seminar.



Pope John Paul talks with Anne Baxter—a student of All Saints Junior School in Coventry—when she greeted him with a bouquet of flowers on his arrival at Coventry Airport Sunday (A.P. Wirephoto)

Pope renews appeal for universal peace

COVENTRY, England (R) — Pope John Paul declared Sunday that the scale and horror of modern warfare "makes it totally unacceptable as a means of settling differences between nations."

The Pope, on the third day of his visit to Britain, made his strongest plea yet for world peace when he spoke to a cheering crowd of 350,000 at Coventry Airport, converted for the day into an open-air cathedral.

He said the world was disfigured by war and violence, people were living under the shadow of a nuclear nightmare, yet everywhere they longed for peace.

Since his arrival in Britain on Friday, the 62-year-old pontiff has issued heartfelt appeals for an end to the Falklands conflict in the South Atlantic between Britain and Argentina.

He has returned to the theme of peace several times, conveying a strong sense of urgency to his audiences.

Sunday he came to a city devastated by German bombs in World War Two and now mourning the loss of the destroyer HMS Coventry in the Falklands fighting five days ago.

Pope John Paul, who flew to Coventry in the industrial Midlands after speaking to 25,000 fellow Poles in London Sunday

Israel stirs controversy over arms to Jordan

Disclosure of weapons deals with Iran is a Weinberger manoeuvre, Israelis charge

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli-American differences over what Israel calls "limited" arms supplies to Iran drew an official accusation here Sunday that the row is intended to "pave the way for a major arms supply to Jordan."

Prime Minister Menachem Begin's spokesman, Uri Porat, said on Israel Radio that "certain American circles, anxious to pave the way for a major arms supply to Jordan, have attempted to portray Israel as money-grubbing, selling arms to countries such as Argentina and Iran, and deliberately ignoring American interests."

The comments were thought here to be aimed specifically at U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who has spoken in favour of arms sales to Jordan.

Mr. Porat claimed that a few days ago "false information was filtered to the American press" to the effect that Israel was supplying arms to Argentina—a reference to a plane carrying arms to Ecuador, held up in New York for four days under the Arms Export Control Act.

Mr. Begin's spokesman added that a statement in Washington, Saturday by Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, to the effect that the United States knew

of the Iranian sales and did not oppose them, was intended to "put an end to the slander campaign launched by these (U.S.) circles against Israel."

Mr. Porat said that while an Iranian victory over Iraq was a "possible" threat to the Gulf countries, it was certain that an Iraqi victory over Iran would be a "grave threat to Israel."

Apparently trying to calm the controversy, the Israeli cabinet put off discussion of the affair until Tuesday and Mr. Porat said the government did not want to make an issue of it.

But he reiterated that Israel had briefed Washington on the sales, and he said the American reaction had been neither negative nor positive.

The U.S. State Department has said it tried unsuccessfully to discourage Israel from providing Iran with some \$27 million worth of arms for its Gulf war against Iraq.

Defence Minister Sharon provided the first official confirmation of the sales last week, breaking a long-standing Israeli taboo against public discussion of military exports.

Israeli newspapers quoted Mr. Sharon Sunday as saying the issue had been inflated to try to justify American arms sales to Jordan. Israel is mounting a strong cam-

paign to prevent Washington from supplying Jordan with Hawk mobile ground-to-air missiles.

Mr. Porat told Reuters the cabinet had not discussed the subject at its weekly meeting Sunday but would convene again on Tuesday when Mr. Sharon would report on his U.S. visit.

"The arms deal (with Iran) was well known to the American administration. It was not a conspiracy. But our policy is not to create an issue out of this," he said.

Israel Radio said it understood that two weeks ago U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis had asked Israel to halt the shipments to Iran.

Mr. Sharon said they included tyres and spare parts for U.S. F-4 Phantom fighter planes.

Political sources said some cabinet ministers criticised the way Mr. Sharon had handled the affair. The afternoon newspaper Maariv said that whenever Israel was unsure of its ability to justify military sales: "It would be better to avoid embarrassing revelations."

Last year Israeli-American relations were severely strained by fruitless Israeli lobbying to stop the sale of U.S. AWACS surveillance aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

Buenos Aires moves to fortify Port Stanley

London says 600 British soldiers captured 1,400 Argentine troops

LONDON (R) — Britain said Sunday that 600 of its crack paratroopers captured 1,400 Argentine soldiers in over-running two key settlements during a two-pronged advance on Port Stanley, capital of the war-scarred Falkland Islands.

Twelve paratroopers were killed and 31 wounded in Friday's day-long battle for Goose Green and Darwin in the fiercest fighting of the eight-week-old Falklands conflict, a military spokesman said in London.

In Buenos Aires, newspapers quoted military sources as saying, Argentina would now reinforce its main garrison at Port Stanley, where an estimated 7,000 troops are entrenched in readiness for a British assault on the capital.

The Argentine high command said Saturday that radio contact had been lost with its forces at Goose Green and Darwin, south of the British beachhead established nine days ago.

But one Argentine military source was quoted as saying: "The battle is being kept alive on the fighting front."

The Defence Ministry in London announced meanwhile that British forces—believed to be Royal Marines—had taken the Douglas and Teal Inlet settlements on the north coast of East Falkland, only 50 kilometres from

Port Stanley.

The ministry statement said there were no reports of combat in the northern operation and no word of military or civilian casualties.

The 12 paratroopers killed in the Goose Green and Darwin battle—including Lt. Col. Herbert Jones, commander of the Parachute Regiment's Second Battalion—brought the British death toll in the Falklands campaign to 126.

The military command in Buenos Aires said 424 of its men were dead or missing since Argentina seized the Falklands on April 2.

Col. Christopher Dumplie, the British military spokesman, gave no figure for Argentine dead in Friday's fighting but put the number of wounded at 120.

He said four Argentine Pucara ground-attack planes were shot down for the loss of a British scout helicopter. An Argentine Skyhawk fighter-bomber was also downed in an attack on British ground forces Saturday, according to the Defence Ministry.

Ministry officials said the Argentine prisoners would be marched to the British bridgehead around Port San Carlos and held in a barbed-wire compound until they could be taken out of the bat-

tle zone by ship.

Buenos Aires and London gave widely differing versions of the number of soldiers involved in the battle for Darwin and Goose Green.

Argentina said 2,500 British soldiers backed by artillery were thrown against an 800-strong garrison, which beat back a first assault but came under renewed attack.

Britain said its 600 paratroopers were outnumbered by more than two to one in what Col. Dumplie described as "one of the most brilliant and courageous actions conducted by a battalion since World War Two."

French President Francois Mitterrand, who has backed Britain throughout the Falklands crisis, urged both the British and Argentines to move towards peace through law.

He said in an American television interview: "Once Great Britain has managed to regain control of the property, then we must do all we can to move towards peace by the various means that have evolved at the United Nations."

War of attrition; How Sheffield went down; London-Pretoria row, page 8

Falklands crisis, Iran-Iraq war to top agenda of non-aligned Havana meeting

By Lionel Martin
Reuters

HAVANA — The Falkland Islands conflict and the Iran-Iraq war are expected to be the main discussion items at a ministerial conference of the Non-Aligned Movement here this week.

Representatives of 88 of the 96 member nations will attend the five-day meeting, among them 45 foreign ministers, a Cuban Foreign Ministry source said Sunday.

The talks begin Monday with a two-day meeting of the movement's 36-member coordination bureau. The ministers' conference runs from Wednesday to Friday.

Cuban leader Fidel Castro, current president of the movement, will address the opening session of the conference on Wednesday, one informed source said.

According to a high-ranking diplomat from a non-aligned nation, the Spanish-speaking Latin American nations of the movement, Argentina, Cuba, Panama, Peru, Nicaragua and Ecuador, will lead the battle for a strong vote condemning Britain in the Falkland Islands conflict.

The Argentine ambassador in Havana, Rafael Yaquez, said Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez would probably head his

country's delegation, depending on developments in the conflict. One Western diplomat said he believed that any attempt to pass a resolution calling for the withdrawal of British forces from the Falkland Islands "would meet with substantial opposition within the Non-Aligned Movement."

However, he added: "There is little doubt that the conference will condemn British sovereignty over the Falklands as a vestige of colonialism."

A preliminary draft of the final declaration of the conference has been distributed by Cuba as a basis for discussion.

But the section dealing with Latin America says: "This part of the declaration will be prepared later on in accordance with the evolution of events in the region," a clear reference to the Falkland Islands conflict.

A section on the Gulf war contains a similar statement, adding: "Cuba has played a major role in trying to end the conflict, which Fidel Castro has characterised as 'divisive' to the Non-Aligned Movement."

An Arab diplomat said the Iranian delegation to the conference was expected to oppose holding the seventh non-aligned summit in Baghdad this September as

scheduled. Another diplomat from a Middle Eastern nation declared: "It would be a great error to hold the meeting in Baghdad prior to the settlement of the Iran-Iraq war."

While this week's meeting cannot change the venue, it could be asked to discuss a resolution suggesting that the heads of state move or postpone the summit, the diplomat said.

The non-aligned conference has also scheduled a broad range of subjects for discussion. These include the Middle East, the role of South Africa and Israel and disarmament.

South Africa condemned

On South Africa, the draft declaration states: "There can be no peace, stability and security in Southern Africa until the system of apartheid disappears and is replaced by an independent, sovereign, democratic, non-aligned state."

The draft "condemns the manoeuvres of the racist South African regime with the complicity of

the Western powers, aimed at preventing implementation of United Nations resolutions" on Namibia (South West Africa). It reaffirms the Non-Aligned Movement's support for the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) "as the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people."

The draft also criticises "the military and especially nuclear collaboration which the imperialist powers, the United States first and foremost, extend to the racist of Pretoria."

Israel is strongly criticised in the draft, as is the United States for "its efforts to protect the Zionist aggressor and lessen the international rejection which its actions arouse."

The draft declares that on the question of Palestine "no solution small be complete, just and acceptable without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation on an equal footing with other parties concerned."

On world peace, the draft declaration calls for "constructive negotiations leading to the attainment of general and complete disarmament under effective international control."

Memories of Solidarity to haunt ILO summit on workers' rights

GENEVA (R) — The International Labour Organisation (ILO) opens its annual assembly here on Wednesday to review workers' rights around the world, with memories of interned Polish free trade union leader Lech Walesa still fresh.

The Solidarity leader, now in his sixth month of internment under Poland's martial law, stole the show here last year as leader of the Polish workers' delegation.

He won a standing ovation and delegates lined up to shake hands with the leader of what even Poland's then Labour Minister Janusz Gbodorowski called "the most representative of the trade unions."

Mr. Walesa is not likely to be freed to head the Polish team again and it will be left to another famous Pole, Pope John Paul, to call for free trade unions everywhere in his address to the assembly.

But Mr. Walesa's absence will do more than just stir sentimental memories among old ILO hands when the three-and-a-half-week session opens.

It will set the scene for an immediate challenge to the workers' team from Poland, an ILO founding member, on grounds it does not represent the country's largest trade union.

"They'll have some difficulty putting together a delegation that will stand up to the accreditation committee's standards," an ILO

source said. Poland has already served notice that it will not put up with any questioning of its delegation. Government officials told an ILO fact-finding mission to Poland this month their delegation would leave the conference if it came under attack.

Poland could even leave the ILO if the criticism was too strong, former ILO Deputy Director-General Nicolas Valdois, head of the ILO mission, told the organisation's Freedom of Association Committee in a report on May 28.

It could also reopen the thorny question of who the ILO should recognise as the true voice of workers in its dealings with its 145 member states.

FEATURES

Columbia prepares for a 'freeway in outer space'

By James Fuller

WASHINGTON — The astronauts who will fly aboard the U.S. space shuttle Columbia on its fourth mission next month say their main objective is to take that final step from the era of test flights into the era of routine shuttle operations.

Astronauts Thomas Mattingly and Henry Hartsfield, speaking at their first press conference May 21, told reporters that the Columbia's upcoming seven-day mission will feature the first U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) payload and the first commercial payload to be carried into space by the shuttle.

The fourth and final test flight of the Columbia, due to be launched from Kennedy Space Centre, Florida, on June 27, will also carry the first "getaway special"—a small self-contained, privately funded payload for scientific research—and another government-sponsored payload of scientific instruments to evaluate the shuttle's environment in orbit.

The Columbia is scheduled to land on the desert floor at Edwards air force base, California, on July 4.

Pilot Hartsfield, who will be making his first space flight, said the shuttle will carry the Defence Department and commercial payloads to prepare for the operational cargo-carrying missions which will officially begin with Columbia's fifth space flight scheduled in November.

"These payloads will not interfere with the orbital flight test programme," he said. "We will be flying this shuttle to gather data to expand our design envelope, to validate our data base, and to pre-

pare ourselves to move into the operations era."

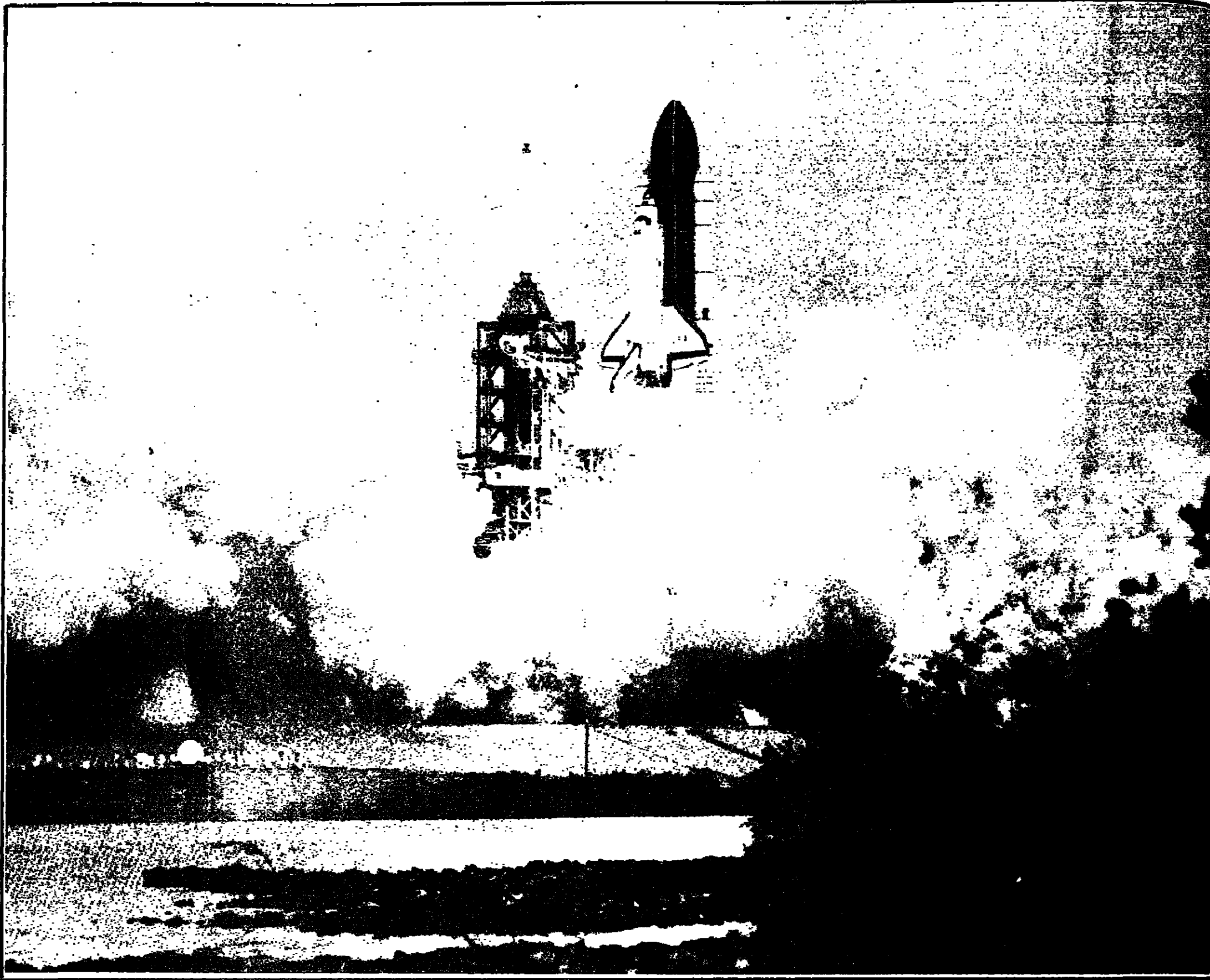
He said shuttle operations and procedures, the astronaut training programme and the ground turnaround time—the time it takes to prepare the shuttle for its next flight—are all being streamlined in preparation for the day when a fleet of four shuttles will operate on an airline-like schedule.

Mission Commander Thomas Mattingly, who flew aboard the Apollo 16 space mission to the moon, said the whole purpose of the shuttle is to make routine access to space a reality, describing future shuttle flights as a "freeway in outer space."

"Something many people don't realise is that space will be routine in the very near future," the 46-year-old Navy Captain told reporters. "Eventually we should be able to fly this like any other airplane. The idea of the shuttle is that we will fly on a regular basis and customers will place freight containers on the shuttle just like putting them into the cargo bay of a large freighter or commercial airliner."

The Defence Department payload aboard the fourth test flight has been classified secret and the astronauts declined to discuss it at the press conference. Air Force officials told reporters May 20 that during the flight the astronauts will not discuss the military payload over open air-to-ground communications links nor will they relay television pictures of it from Columbia's cargo bay.

The Defence Department is both a major investor in the shuttle and a major user, with payloads scheduled on more than a third of projected launches over the next six years.



GOING FOR THREE — The space shuttle Columbia leaves the launch pad at the Kennedy Space Centre in Florida last March to begin its third test flight. The reusable spaceship carried commander Jack Loosma and pilot Gordon Fullerton into Earth orbit. They carried out a series of experiments during the eight-day mission.

The commercial payload aboard the test flight will be a prototype medical materials production unit being developed by McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Corporation, and Johnson and Johnson company.

Representatives of McDonnell Douglas told reporters May 20 that the "continuous-flow electrophoresis" experiment may be the forerunner of a pharmaceutical space factory.

The process of electrophoresis utilises an electric field to separate cells and other biological materials in fluids without damaging the cells, which can then be used in the study of cell biology, in immunology, and in other med-

ical research. The space environment significantly improves the output and purity of the separation.

Future plans for the electrophoresis device call for a pilot demonstration plant in space by 1986.

The nighttime-daylight optical survey of thunderstorm lightning experiment, which flew aboard Columbia's second test flight, will also be aboard the fourth flight.

This experiment, which will take motion pictures and record electronic signatures of lightning and thunderstorms from orbit, may tell scientists now to use future sensors to detect and warn of

severe weather and lightning storms on earth.

The two astronauts will also continue testing the shuttle systems. They will be trying to determine, among other things, how well the systems bear up under the stresses of heat and cold in space and reentry into the atmosphere.

The Canadian-built mechanical arm located in the orbiter's cargo bay will be getting more workouts. The arm will be used to lift a package of ten scientific instruments, known as the induced environment contamination monitor (IECM), from the cargo bay to various positions above the orbiter. The instruments will measure

contaminations generated by equipment on board the shuttle, by the firing of attitude control jets used to orient the spaceship and by water dumps.

The IECM, which flew on the second and third shuttle flights but was never before lifted out of the cargo bay, will also measure the pressure that develops at various points when the orbiter's attitude control jets are fired. These data are needed for future operations when the shuttle will be required to rendezvous with satellites and other orbiting payloads in space.

The Columbia's first "getaway special" will include eight experiments developed by students at Utah state university. The exper-

iments will cover a wide range of disciplines, including a device to determine if metallic joints are weakened when soldered in space and another to study the effects of zero gravity on the procreation of fruit flies.

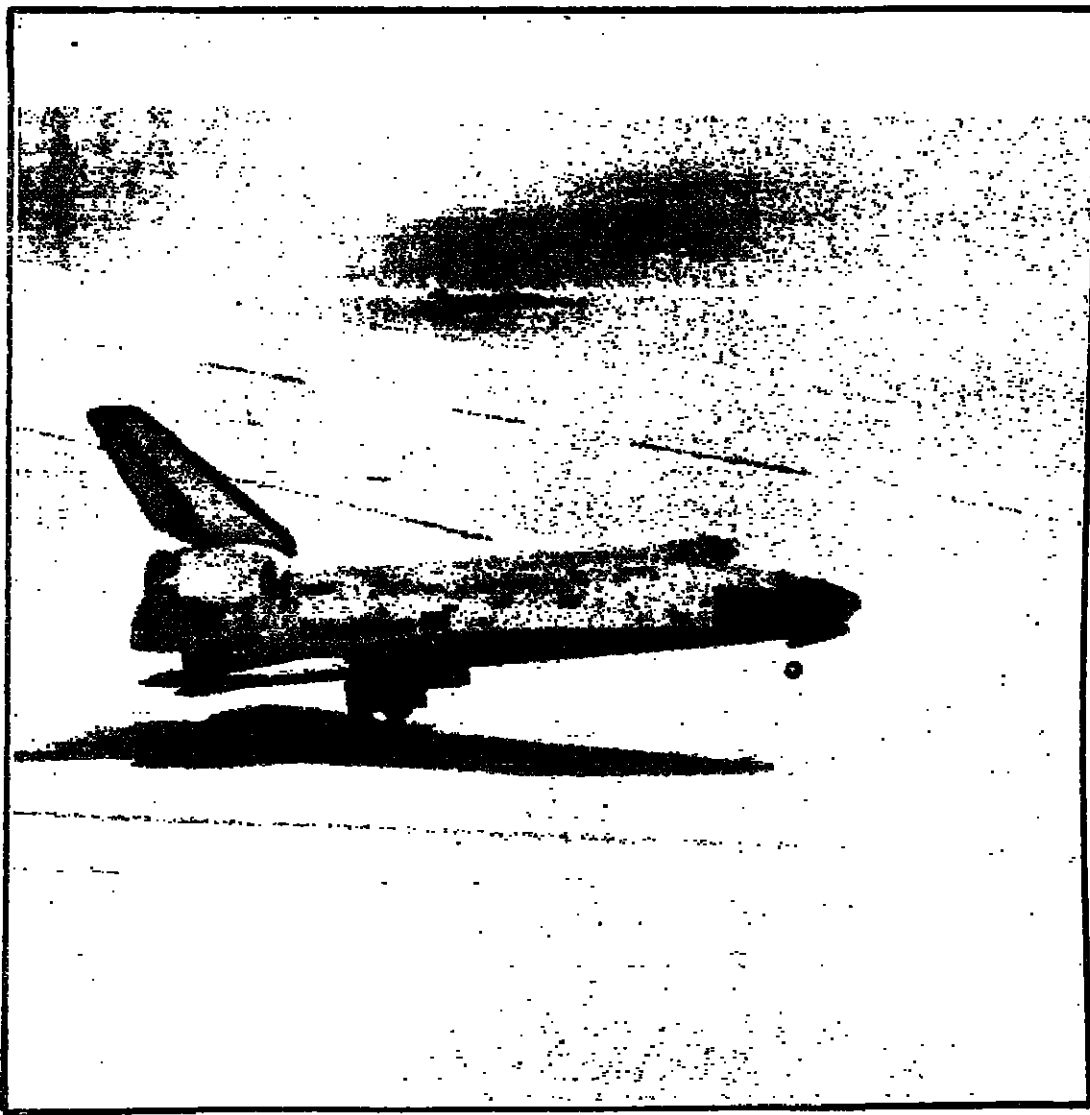
The Columbia will also carry more student-developed experiments as part of a long-term project to involve students in the shuttle's operations. An experiment by Karla Hauersterger of Mecklenburg High School in Charlotte, North Carolina, will study the effects of prolonged space travel on body metabolism. A second experiment by Amy Russki of Hill Junior High school in Long Beach, California, will study whether the

effects of exercise on the body are the same at low gravity as they are on earth.

Eighteen-year-old Todd Nelson, the first participant in the student involvement project, flew his "Insects in flight motion study" on the third shuttle mission.

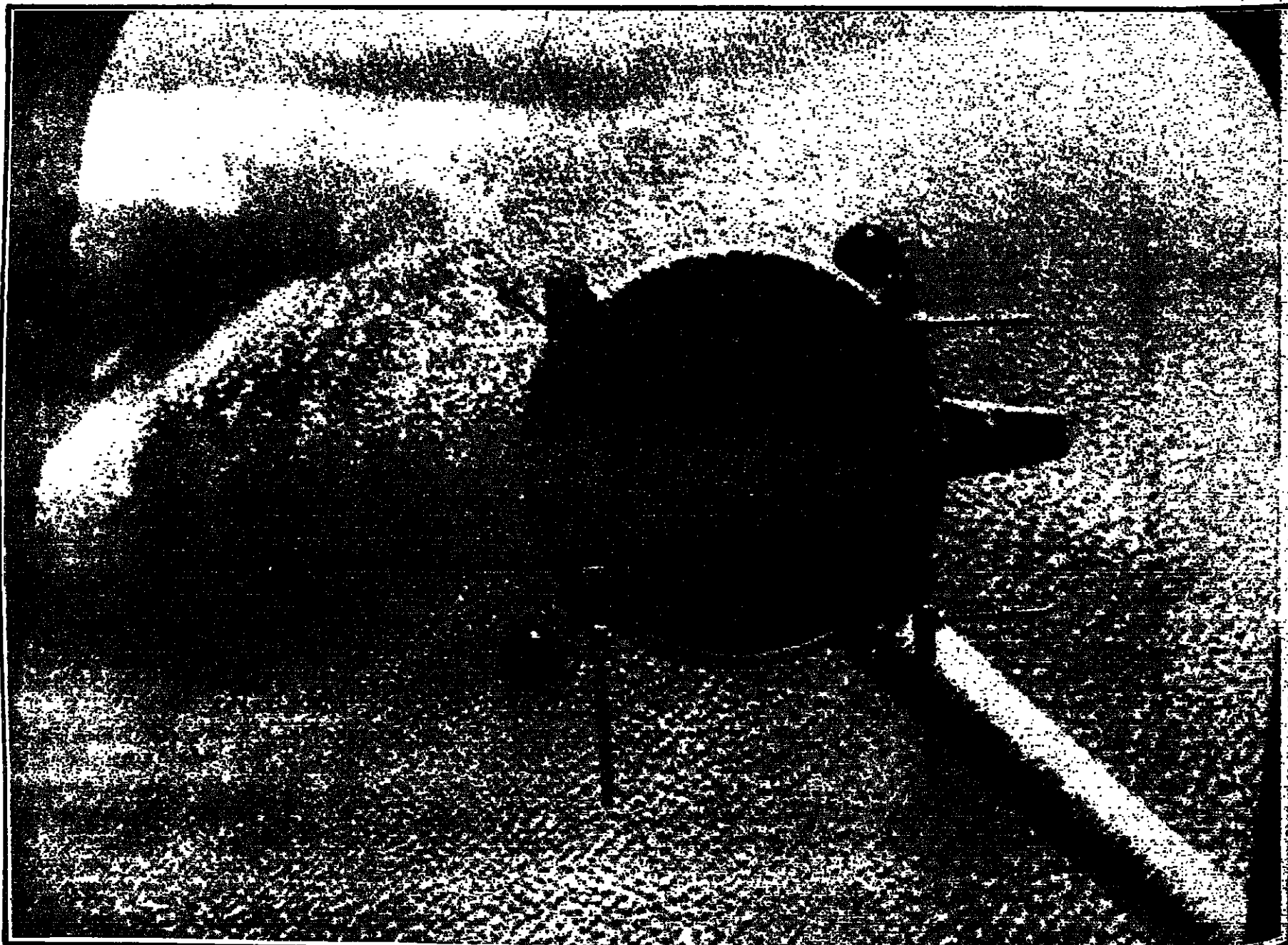
Students participating in the project are selected on the basis of nationwide competition to develop experiments suitable for flight aboard the shuttle. Student winners are paired with corporate sponsors to help develop their proposed experiments for shuttle flight.

— USICA feature



NEW LANDING SITE — Dust is kicked-up as the space shuttle Columbia ends its third test flight with a perfect landing (above) at the White Sands Missile Range in the New Mexico desert. Right: The Plasma Diagnostic Package aboard Columbia during its third test flight used a comprehensive assembly of electromagnetic and particle sensors to study the

interaction of the orbiter with its surrounding environment. The device was mounted on the Canadian-built remote manipulator arm, and was photographed by astronauts Gordon Fullerton and Jack Loosma from inside the cockpit. Dark area is a ceiling window; the Earth is in the background.



هكذا على الفضل

Randa Habib's CORNER

Jokes about the Saltis

The other day I was taking one of my friends who is a particularly talented raconteur, why all the latest jokes circulating in Amman are about the inhabitants of Salt.

He answered with a vague mumble which could equally mean "why not?", "I wonder why" and "why bother with such questions".

Being stubborn by nature I persisted with my question and he then explained: "There is always an area the inhabitants of which are somehow selected for these jokes. Many jokes are told about the Scots, the Irish, the Poles, and nearer to us about the inhabitants of Homs in Syria."

"Yes," I answered. "But why did we choose the Saltis rather than the people of Irbid or Karak?"

He answered: "This must be because of the geographical location of Salt. Situated in the middle of the country it is subject to the remarks and 'put downs' of the inhabitants of both the north and south of Jordan. Furthermore I can confirm from personal experience that the Saltis are broad minded, open to criticism and are the first to laugh about those stories circulating about them. After all they have a cultural background that makes them sure of themselves. And do not forget that the first school to be opened in Jordan was in Salt."

By the way, have you heard the last one?

Audit to start on Amman roll-over list companies

AMMAN (Petra) — A committee set up at the request of Amman Governor Yahya Al Mousili Sunday held a meeting at which it decided on procedures against companies that dealt with the now banned gambling roll-over-lists in Amman.

The committee will shortly start conducting an audit of the companies which were recently closed down by the authorities for operating without licences, and for contravening Central Bank currency regulations. The committee aims to retrieve funds illegally appropriated by the companies, later to return them to their original owners.

The following offices have been listed for the procedure: Darko, Dananir, Hala, and Farah offices along with any others that have been dealing with lottery, already banned in Jordan.

The committee issued an appeal to the public to report any names of persons or offices that have



Amman Governor Yahya Al Mousili

been dealing with gambling roll-over lists so as to facilitate the work of the committee and help return the money to the citizens who will be notified through the local press as to when to call at the committee's offices to be refunded their money.

Civil Defence Department working to implement early warning system

AMMAN (Petra) — The Civil Defence Department has been seeking to utilise all its available resources to implement the early warning system project to protect all industrial, commercial and touristic enterprises throughout Jordan. Civil Defence Director Maj-Gen. Khaled Al Tarawneh told the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

Maj-Gen. Tarawneh explained that among the advantages of the project is that the subscriber can immediately wire the Civil Defence Directorate asking for help. He said that through the computers, we can determine the equipment and machinery which should move to the place of the incident as well as all the information necessary to control it. "The final cost of the project is estimated between JD 400,000 to 750,000," he said. This should avoid a repetition of the incident where the nearest telephone to the scene of a fire was quite a distance away and consequently the fire was not reported till 45 minutes after it broke out.

Maj-Gen. Tarawneh appealed to all plants, companies and banks and other public enterprises, which have not yet contributed to the project, to support the project, which will be utilised for the service of everyone and the national economy as a whole.

Speaking about the progress of the project, Maj-Gen. Tarawneh said that a committee was formed under his chairmanship, and the director of the Amman Chamber of Industry, the chairman of the Chambers of Commerce Federation, engineers from the Royal



Civil Defence Department Director Maj-Gen. Khaled Al Tarawneh. (Petra photo)

Scientific Society (RSS), a representative of the Industrial Development Bank, and three factory owners, as members. The project was approved by the prime minister, he said.

Speaking about the facilities given by the cabinet to make the project succeed, Maj-Gen. Tarawneh said the prime minister expressed interest in the early warning system and decreed that all contributions by any businessman or enterprise in the

country to the project would be exempt from income tax. Total contributions to the project from enterprises, companies and banks reached JD 235,500, the largest contributions coming from banks.

Surprisingly enough, only two insurance companies expressed interest in the project, although the project is designated to serve these companies by minimising loss to the plants and factories, and consequently, minimising the compensation the insurance com-

panies have to pay. Tenders for the implementation of the project were invited, and 25 contractors submitted their offers. The committee in charge of implementing the project has requested the participation of other technical committees from the Royal Signals Corps, the Telecommunications Corporation, Radio Jordan, and Jordan Television to benefit from their technical expertise and to choose the best offers submitted.

MIT professor outlines his views on American policy in Middle East

AMMAN (Petra) — Massachusetts Institute of Technology Political Science Professor William Griffith delivered a lecture on Sunday at the World Affairs Council in Amman on the policies of President Reagan administration. Professor Griffith, who said the views he expressed were personal and do not represent the U.S. government views, said that the most important problems which faced the Reagan administration when it first took office were problems related to the Middle East. He said the most important of these problems was the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, the Lebanese crisis, the Iraq-Iran war, and the question of autonomy for Palestinians.

"The U.S. administration has succeeded in effecting the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai in return for certain concessions to Israel," he said. He described these concessions as not being crucial, and said the U.S. most important achievement in this connection is the formation of the multi-national force stationed in Sinai which provided the opportunity for the presence of U.S. forces in the area of the first line.

Speaking about the Palestinian autonomy, Professor Griffith said the talks would not achieve any tangible progress in the foreseeable future, although the United States might succeed in finding a middle-of-the-road solution for the differences between Egypt and Israel on the venues of holding the talks.

Speaking about supplying Jordan with U.S. arms, Professor Griffith said he believed that this matter might create a new confrontation between the U.S. administration and the Jewish lobby in the United States similar to the confrontation which took place when the United

States sold advanced weapons to Saudi Arabia. "The confrontation might begin after the October elections, and the nature of the confrontation will be defined by the results of the elections, which will be greatly affected by the current economic situation in the United States," he said.

Speaking about the position of the U.S. administration towards Israel, Mr. Griffith said that when it first assumed office, the Reagan administration was one of the most supportive administrations to Israel in history. However, this great support has relatively declined due to several reasons, including the policies applied by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Defence Minister Ariel Sharon in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip—policies which antagonised the American public, including elite Jews, he said.

Mr. Griffith said he believed the United States would not allow any threat to the security of the Gulf due to the Iraq-Iran war, because the flow of the Gulf oil is essential to the United States. Speaking about the Palestinian issue, he said the United States considers this issue one aspect of the Middle East dispute. Professor Griffith said the United States has failed to "convince the Arabs that the Soviet Union is their main enemy, because they regard Israel as their main enemy. The Soviet Union is trying to benefit as much as possible from the state of tension and instability existing in the area." What is new in the American position is that the United States has begun to feel that the Soviet Union does not seek to create such tensions, but tries to benefit from them as much as possible.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

NCC to discuss journalists law

AMMAN (Petra) — The legal committee of the National Consultative Council (NCC) will meet on Wednesday to discuss the Journalists Association Law referred to it by the NCC.

Tawjihi June 1 session postponed

AMMAN (Petra) — The Education Ministry has decided to postpone the examinations for the secondary school certificate (tawjihi) from June 1 to June 6 since the former date will be a public holiday marking the Arab Renaissance Day.

Irbid reorganises shopping centre

IRBID (Petra) — Irbid Municipality has decided to establish 100 stores along the western side of Dhafr Al Tal District of Irbid in the course of reorganising the city's shopping centre. According to Irbid Mayor Abdul Razzak Al Tubeishat the municipality has started making studies for the project which is estimated to cost JD 200,000. The cost of this project will be covered by a loan from the Islamic Bank. According to the mayor also, Irbid Municipality has floated a tender for building a school to serve a group of villages at northern Mazra District. The JD 30,000 school will include 28 classrooms that should accommodate 800 students.

Seminar held to review health project

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-day seminar on planning and developing health services in Jordan opened at the Health Ministry Sunday. Twenty two doctors, heads of health departments and specialists who are taking part in the seminar will be reviewing the progress of a project designed to develop the skills of staff employed in health and first aid centres around the country. The agenda covers manpower training in health affairs and determining health problems that have adverse effects on society. A ministry spokesman said that some 895 doctors, nurses, midwives and assistant nurses have so far been trained in basic health care.

Jordan contributes to Yemeni campaign against illiteracy

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal Sunday presented North Yemeni Ambassador to Jordan Abdullah Ali Al Dabbi with a set of books used in the teaching of adults in Jordanian literacy centres, along with a collection of teaching aids used in this field.

The gift was presented to North Yemen to help it in its current campaign to eradicate illiteracy, and came in response to call, by the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

Shops banned on main road between Jerash, Suweileh

BAQA' (Petra) — Baqa Governor Mohammad Al Kharib Sunday announced a ban on the opening of shops and stores along the main road linking Suweileh and Jerash running by Baqa' refugee camp. He said after a meeting grouping local officials and representatives from the Ministry of the Occupied Territories Affairs that the decision for the ban was taken in the best interest of public safety.

After the meeting, Mr. Kharib toured Al Baqa' water basin region and inspected water networks there. He also was briefed on the citizens' needs of agricultural roads for which the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment had allocated funds. He said that work on these roads will start in two weeks.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

* Paintings by students of the College of the Sisters of Nazareth, at the French Cultural Centre.

* Exhibition of children's books, educational material and toys at the Prince Hashem Bird Garden, Shmeisani.

* Paintings by Fu'ad Al Hassan, opening at 5:00 p.m. at Ammon Hotel.

DLDNA given documents

AMMAN (Petra) — Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid Sunday called at the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives and presented to it a set of documents recorded on microfiche.

The documents relate historical events that took place towards the end of the past century and the middle of this century in the Middle East, Africa, and the Gulf region, as well as events that took place during the First World War.

Geneva conference on agriculture and energy focused on food security

AMMAN (Petra) — University of Jordan's Faculty of Agriculture Dean Marwan Kamal returned to Amman Sunday after participating in a conference on agriculture and energy which was held in Geneva between May 23 and 26. Most of the conference work focused on means of achieving world food and energy security and the employment of modern technology to achieve this goal, Dr. Kamal said.

He added that the delegates reviewed several working papers dealing with ways to bring about international cooperation to achieve this end, and also presented various views on the situation of world food and energy during the eighties and ideas for planning food strategies and financing rural development projects.

Nearly 180 politicians, scientists and international

businessmen took part in the four-day conference, which recommended that industrialised and oil nations should help developing countries achieve food security by helping them to develop agriculture and by supplying them with their energy needs at reasonable prices. The conference also recommended that the North-South Dialogue should continue to benefit all countries of the world.

Zarqa police form vice squad

ZARQA (Petra) — The police department in Zarqa has created a vice squad section to deal with matters of bad behaviour especially by the city's youth.

According to Police Department Director Brig. Samir Khreis the squad will handle such matters as loitering and night-time gatherings near bars and cinemas and will deal with behaviour of juvenile delinquents. Such squads will be touring the city districts round the clock in the course of carrying out their duties, and will if necessary call upon other police sections for assistance. Those detained for bad behaviour will receive punishments ranging from hair cutting to paying fines and signing statements of indemnity before the notary public.

The nature, conditions and geographical position of Zarqa which has a high population density are behind the reasons for so many social problems which plague the city, Brig. Khreis pointed out. He added that Zarqa has no proper public parks, its streets are narrow and the city suffers from a high concentration of factories and businesses in its midst with the presence of a substantial number of non-Jordanian workers employed in various concerns.

To add to all this, Brig. Khreis said the streets have no traffic lights and there is a great number of lorries that pass through it in transit which tend to cause an increase in road accidents.

20 buses to operate between Amman, Jordan River bridges

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Transport will put 20 modern buses in service to commute travellers from Amman to the two bridges across the Jordan River and back as of Tuesday, June 1, according to the Transport Director Ya'qoub Haddad.

Mr. Haddad said that the fare for a passenger travelling either way will be 150 fils with an additional 50 fils for each package or bag to be carried on the bus during the trip.

This step will be taken in view of the expected increase in the volume of traffic between Amman and the two bridges during the summer season, the time when citizens will be travelling to the

occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Mr. Haddad said. He added the ministry will employ additional buses shortly to carry passengers from Zarqa to the bridges via Amman.

According to Mr. Haddad, the Public Transport Corporation (PTC) has recently received another 15 modern M.A.N. buses manufactured in West Germany, which he said, will operate along different routes within Amman.

With the arrival of this consignment, PTC's fleet rises to 250 buses of this type which can accommodate 88 passengers each, Mr. Haddad said. He added that these buses will not operate outside Amman.

Today's weather

The weather will be partly cloudy and rather cold with a probability of scattered showers especially in the north. Wind will be slightly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba the weather will be partly cloudy with northerly moderate to fresh winds and calm sea.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	12	23
Aqaba	13	32
Deserts	14	29
Jordan Valley	16	31

Sunday's high temperatures: Amman 25, Aqaba 34. Humidity readings: Amman 39 per cent, Aqaba 24 per cent.

WANTED

Full time office assistant male-female. Should be fluent in English and Arabic and have knowledge of office work. Call in person or contact by phone 22009

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DE FACTONOMICS

Investing Arab funds in Arab projects

Two months ago, an Arab conference was held in Taif, Saudi Arabia, which, for the first time, dealt with promoting investment of Arab funds from the oil-exporting countries in projects located in capital-poor Arab countries. It was a healthy and frank dialogue among 700 investors, businessmen, government officials and representatives of regional Arab organisations.

On the demand side, seven presentations were made on investment climate and opportunities in Jordan, North Yemen, Tunisia, Sudan, Djibouti, Morocco, and Somalia. In each case, a favourable investment climate was exposed in terms of guarantees against non-commercial risks, tax exemptions, availability of labour and natural resources, free transfers of profits, the significance of the local private sector, etc.

Investment opportunities are also abundant in the seven

Arab countries which follow a liberal economic system. Of particular reference are the vast agricultural opportunities in Sudan and Morocco, tourism in Tunisia, Jordan and Morocco, animal resources in Somalia and industrial projects in North Yemen and other countries.

A number of factors were behind the Taif gathering and its positive results. Arab investors who initially favoured directing their funds to the Western industrialised countries were faced quite often with sensitive and nationalistic feelings against each investment. The practices of expropriation, nationalisation and foreign exchange control have been also in use in these countries. In summary, Arab investors were not entirely happy with the treatment they were given by the "developed" West.

In the meantime, a sincere

effort was carefully developed by the Arab League and other Arab regional organisations to encourage cooperation in economic matters, particularly capital flows. I had pointed out years ago that Arab economic integration can be much better achieved through labour and capital movements than through trade alone. The Eleventh Arab Summit, held in November 1980 in Amman, emphasised Arab economic cooperation in the development of our human resources, and the direction of additional funds into further economic and social development.

A question was raised by the capital-poor countries, viz. why did these countries attract very small proportions of Arab investment despite their measures aiming at the enhancement of such inflows? For example, Arab private investment in Jordan in the seventies amounted to JD 36 million

only, which is less than two per cent of the total investment in Jordan. Moreover, most of the Arab investment went to banking, finance and real estate while negligible amounts were invested in the commodity sectors.

Arab Gulf investors have had, of course, their own experience during the seventies. They expressed their desire to avoid or minimise many of the difficulties they faced. Some of these difficulties, which do not necessarily apply to every Arab country, include inadequate infrastructure, limited size of local market, lack of needed data and information, red-tape in project approvals, multiplicity of agencies dealing with investment, local governments' intervention in projects' management, price controls and abrupt changes in foreign exchange rates.

All in all, the conference has

reached positive conclusions. Capital-exporters and importers have realised that further efforts should be exerted in order to enhance Arab investment. A joint Arab agricultural company was established with an initial capital of \$500 and an authorised capital of \$5 billion. A follow-up committee was appointed. It was also agreed to hold such a conference annually with the possibility of hosting the next one in Morocco.

The Taif conference stands as a fruitful beginning. It should help Jordanians, both in the public and private sectors, to reconsider our detailed regulations and policies towards our own, as well as other Arab private investors. Can we also develop investment opportunities in Jordan other than the financial and real estate enterprises that appeal to Arab investors? We should do more to identify these opportunities.

The lesson of the 1970's

FOR ALL our grievances against American policy in the Middle East, there are some useful lessons that the Arabs can learn from the Americans. The main lesson, we suggest, relates to the nature of power and the difference between words and action. What reminds us of this awkward point this week is a news item from New York reporting that the demand for crude oil in the United States will fall again this year, for the fourth year in a row. An oil industry seminar has been told by the generally reliable Energy Information Service of the United States government that crude oil demand in America for 1982 will average 15.5 million barrels per day, compared to 16.2 million barrels per day last year.

The implications of this trend are serious, and should be faced up to squarely by the Arab states. The implications are simply that the United States has continued to register remarkable successes in diversifying its

energy resources base away from crude oil in favour of coal, nuclear power, natural gas and other non-oil alternative energy sources. This has combined with drastic energy-saving efficiencies by industrial and household users, and the economic slowdown, to cut back significantly American reliance on crude oil in general and imported crude oil in particular. More importantly, the United States' reliance on Arab oil continues to dwindle to almost insignificant levels from the peak years of the early 1970s. The result is that an Arab oil weapon that could have been used against the United States no longer exists. The Americans, by being serious and fighting the energy battle with precision and determination, have virtually neutralised whatever oil power the Arabs may have had in the past decade. During this time, the Arabs have reciprocated with precious little in practical terms, relying instead on words and verbal threats. There is a hard lesson to be studied here.

JORDANIAN PRESS COMMENTARY

Far-reaching Iranian demands Freedom is the issue

AL RA'I: Asking for compensations, the Iranian regime has unmasked its intentions. It has explained that establishing a pro-Iranian regime in Iraq will be the appropriate alternative for these compensations. Thus, the Iranian ambitions to eradicate the Arab identity of Iraq and of the Arabian Gulf region are not merely Arab fears and conclusions. They have become Iranian demands called for openly by the Iranian regime. This means that Tehran has a ready-made plan to change the political map of the Arabian Gulf region, and to turn it into a hot spot of sectarian conflict in order to wipe out its Arab identity, and sink it in a bloody whirlpool upon which Tehran can impose its hegemony.

This dangerous situation leads the Arab masses to ask: Do not these dangers present adequate reason for the Arabs to unite their ranks and defend the Arab identity being threatened in that region?

Jordan has exposed the expansionist intentions of the Iranian regime since the very beginning of the Iraqi-Iranian war. Jordan has alerted the Arabs to these Iranian intentions and warned them against their dangers. This is why Jordan hastened to support Iraq in order to enable it to defend its rights and the Arab identity of the Arabian Gulf region.

It is about time the Arabs realised that it is their collective responsibility to defend their threatened Arab identity, because no one except them will rise to defend their Arabism, identity and the future of their coming generations. Dangers are escalating with the passing of time, and unless the Arabs embark on speedy action, their near future would be very dark indeed.

AL DUSTOUR: The meetings of the Arab Thought Forum Board of Trustees, opened by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Saturday, manifest part of the important role Jordan is assuming to evoke the intellectual capabilities of the Arab World, and to provide the proper atmosphere for Arab intellectuals to perform their duties in defining and directing the march of the Arab Nation, and planning for a better future.

All these meetings and seminars, in which Prince Hassan participates, turn Jordan into a magnet that attracts Arab intellectuals. In his opening speech, Prince Hassan stressed the importance of the role of Arab intellectuals in analysing the present, planning the future, and defining the minimum limit to the joint aspirations which bring the nation together to struggle and defend its destiny and identity.

Prince Hassan tackled the crux of the issue when he stressed the need to secure human rights and freedom in our Arab communities, because in the absence of freedom, particularly the freedom of expression, thought cannot carry out its role and participate in the process of building and construction.

Our Arab World suffers from the lack of spirit to accept criticism and difference of opinions. This has led to the imposition of heavy restrictions on the freedom of expression and talk. Prince Hassan pointed to this fact when he explained why Arab intellectuals shun working collectively in analysing and planning.

Present circumstances dictate on Arab intellectuals to meet and study the conditions of their nation in order to draw up a plan for confronting challenges and dangers. But it is freedom which provides the proper atmosphere for thoughts to prosper and serve the nation.

By John Bartram
Reuter

PARIS — Western leaders assess the state of the global economy this week, facing the same problems that eluded a quick-fix solution when they last met a year ago.

Now an annual ritual, the eighth summit conference of the West's major industrial powers is expected to offer a strong analysis of the world's ills, but few remedies for curing them.

The seven nations represented by the United States, Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan — control the world's richest productive and trading assets.

Between them, they have 22 million unemployed, and in some cases alarming inflation rates, 17 per cent in Italy, nearly 14 per cent in France, and nudging 10 per cent in Britain.

Also at the summit will be leaders of the 10-nation European Economic Community (EEC), speaking for the six Common Market countries that are not directly represented.

Collectively, the EEC is a trading giant, but its smaller members are equally hard hit by joblessness and inflation.

Commercial rivalries plus recession have led to serious strains, with the U.S. threatening lawsuits against European steel-makers, the Europeans preparing to hit back, and Japan's aggressive salesmanship under attack by all its partners.

President Reagan will be strongly pressed to reduce high U.S. interest rates which other Western countries say are creating havoc with their growth plans by siphoning cash across the Atlantic that could otherwise aid home-based investment.

U.S. interest rates, unemployment, inflation and the West's troubled relations with the Third World were key issues when the

Western leaders met at Ottawa last summer.

The U.S. rates, at that time 20 per cent, have since come down by about four per cent — but nowhere near enough to satisfy the Europeans, Canada and Japan.

No magic formula

Western officials forecasts encouraging rhetoric on all these issues when the government leaders gather at the 17th century Palace of Versailles for the June 4-6 summit.

But there are no signs, they say, that any of the leaders will be carrying a magic formula that could really help.

On the political front, the agenda also shows little change from Ottawa: Middle East tension persists, East-West relations remain strained, and disarmament is still a key issue.



This time, the Falklands' conflict between Britain and Argentina casts a heavy shadow.

The involvement of one of the 'Big Seven' in military action against a Third World country could spark a new debate on the West's broader strategic and political goals.

Diplomats say it could mean British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will be too preoccupied to play a full part in the informal, free-ranging discussions which the summits have sought to promote since they started in 1975.

As of now, Mrs. Thatcher intends to stay in Paris for the full meeting, but developments in the South Atlantic could force her to cut her stay short, British officials say.

Since Ottawa, trans-Atlantic tensions have been eased by the opening of U.S.-Soviet negotiations on European-based missiles — long sought by the West Europeans — and by the U.S. commitment to begin delayed strategic arms talks with Moscow.

But the imposition of martial law in Poland last December has spawned a U.S. campaign to deny Moscow cheap credits and high technology that could help the Kremlin militarily.

America's European allies have been reluctant to see East-West trade restricted, and diplomats believe Mr. Reagan will face strong resistance to U.S. plans for

exchange rates steady.

On the offensive, Mr. Reagan will seek commitments to break down protectionist barriers in world trade.

The U.S. is at odds with EEC countries over subsidies which enable them to undercut American steel producers while making it hard for U.S. farm products to compete in Europe.

Mr. Reagan and the Europeans and Canada will be united in pressing Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to open up Japan to more foreign goods. They will also ask him to restrain sale of cars and electronic equipment now flooding Western markets.

Reuter correspondents in other Big Seven capitals report the following assessments as leaders prepare for Versailles:

Britain — Mrs. Thatcher will back Mr. Reagan's argument that com-

cois Mitterrand wants the summit to focus on new technologies and to see how they can be better harnessed to promote prosperity and to create more jobs. Mr. Mitterrand hopes discussions will be more informal than usual, and has arranged a programme that provides for 24 hours of talks in the two-and-a-half days the leaders will be together. French officials say no dramatic decisions will be taken, and that France sees the summit mainly as an opportunity for relaxed talk about long-term economic strategy. They say Mr. Mitterrand has no intention of putting either the Americans or the Japanese in the dock, although he hopes the summit will agree on improved forms of coordination.

West Germany — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt attaches primary importance to interest rates, and believes a huge U.S. budget deficit is the biggest factor which keeps U.S. rates high. Like Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Trudeau, Mr. Schmidt thinks action is needed to reduce North-South disparities. This was a divisive issue at Ottawa, where Mr. Reagan advocated self-help rather than aid, and there has been no progress since a North-South summit last October on plans to reopen a dialogue with developing countries. There is a widespread feeling now that Western economies are too strapped to offer the hefty cash help asked for by the Third World.

Italy — Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini is anxious to keep open the East-West trade outlets on which major Italian industries depend. He is worried that the Falklands crisis could harm relations with the Third World, especially Latin America.

Japan — Prime Minister Suzuki will offer to open up Japan's hard-to-penetrate domestic market, but will call for cooperation in stabilising currencies, and may sound out other summiters about his ideas for a Pacific area economic community.

JORDAN

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:50 Cartoons
6:10 Children's Programme
6:30 Children's Programme
7:15 Local Programme
7:35 Local Programme on Health
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
9:30 Local Programme
10:00 TV Magazine
11:20 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Comedy: M.A.S.H.
9:10 Documentary: Black Report
10:00 News in English
10:15 Cassie & Co.
11:20 News in Arabic

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz, AM
& 99 MHz, FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
10:00 News Headlines
10:03 Morning Show
10:30 30 Minute Theatre
11:00 Sign off
12:00 News Headlines
12:03 Pop Session
12:30 News Summary
13:03 Pop Session
13:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instruments
14:30 French Way of Life
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:03 Instruments
16:30 Old Favorites
17:00 25 Years of Rock
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:03 Sports Round-up
18:30 In Concert
19:00 Newsdesk
19:30 Instruments

Evening Show

21:00 News Summary
22:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT

04:00 Newscast 04:30 Wide Sargasso Sea 04:45 Notes from an Observer 04:50 Paperback Choice 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News: 24 Hours, News Summary 05:30 The Company 05:45 The Poem itself 06:00 Newscast 06:30 Learning From Experience 07:00 World News: 24 Hours, News Summary 07:30 My Music 08:30 World News: Reflections 08:45 Pop Choice 09:20 Anything Goes 09:30 World News: British Press Review 09:45 Notes from an Observer 09:50 Goods Books 09:55 International 09:50 Look Ahead 09:55 Music News 10:15 The Moon and Sixpence 10:30 Plato's Republic 11:00 World News: News About Britain 11:15 New Waves 11:30 Conductor's Gallery 12:00 Radio Newscast 12:15 Brain of Britain 12:30 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News: 24 Hours, News Summary 13:30 Country Style 13:45 The Private Eye: The Psychology of Disappointment 14:15 Letter from Everywhere 14:30 John Peel 15:00 Radio Newscast 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 My Music 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News: 17:00 Paperback Choice 17:15 Jane Eyre 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newscast 18:30 Learning From Experience 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:45 Look Ahead 19:45 Peaches' Choice 20:00 World News: 24 Hours, News Summary 20:30 Sports International 21:00 Network U.K. 21:15 Short Story 21:30 Igor Stravinsky 22:00 World News: 22:00 The World Today 22:25 Book Choice 22:30 Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 Classical Record Review 23:30 Strain of Britain 1982

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
03:00 Daybreak 04:00 The Breakfast Show 15:00 News Roundup; Reports;

Activities, News Summary 15:30 VOA

Magazine Show: American Science, Literature, Letters 16:00 Special English News 16:10 Special English Science and Technology Report 16:15 Feature: This is America 16:30 Music USA: Standards 17:00 News Roundup 17:30 Danceline 18:00 Special English News 18:10 Science and Technology 18:15 This is America 18:30 Music USA: Standards 19:00 News Roundup 19:30 VOA Magazine Show 20:00 Special English News 20:10 Science and Technology 20:15 Music USA: Jazz 21:00 VOA World Report: News Newsmakers' Voices, Correspondents' Reports, Analyses

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Alia Information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92305-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS:

5:30 Cairo (EA)
8:55 Agaba
9:00 Cairo
9:05 Damascus
9:15 Abu Dhabi
9:30 Jeddah
9:45 Kuwait
9:50 Muscat, Dubai
10:00 Doha, Bahrain
16:15 Beirut, Larnaca
10:45 Kuwait (SR)
12:35 Cairo (EA)
14:00 Tripoli (LA)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
15:30 New York
15:30 Jeddah, Medina (Saudi)
16:15 Beirut
16:30 Bangkok
17:00 Athens
17:00 Cairo
17:30 London, Istanbul
17:45 Bucharest
18:00 Cairo
18:20 London (BA)
19:20 Amsterdam (KLM)
20:10 Frankfurt (LH)
20:30 Beirut (MEA)
20:50 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES:

3:30 Cairo
5:15 Frankfurt (LH)
5:15 Damascus
6:35 Cairo (EA)
7:00 Agaba
7:40 Beirut, Paris
9:00 Beirut (MEA)
10:30 Bucharest
11:00 Amsterdam, New York
11:15 Athens
11:30 Cairo (EA)
11:30 Geneva, Zurich (SR)
12:15 Geneva, Frankfurt
12:30 Geneva, Paris
12:45 Beirut
13:00 Cairo (EA)
14:20 Moscow (SU)
15:10 Tripoli (LA)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
17:20 Medina, Jeddah (SV)
18:30 Baghdad
19:00 Kuwait
19:15 Doha, Bahrain
19:30 Jeddah
20:00 Cairo
20:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
20:30 Cairo (EA)
21:45 Cairo (EA)
23:30 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:

Amman:
Youssef Al Hormi 25478
Mohammad Said Lubaddeh 56560

Zarqa:

Mustafa Al Fayad 93631
Khalil Abu Hussein 89001

Irbid:

Ali Al Usari 72632/73974

PHARMACIES:

Amman:
Al Salim 36738
Salameh 36779
Mabeh 69337
Al Dawidieh 62225
Al Sefi 74854

Zarqa:

Mansheh (—)
Irbid:
Al Razi (—)

TAXIS:

Al Khayyat 41561
Al Alami 63911
Al Nakhla 63006
Bashar 71329
Zaid 64476

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 42683
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haye Arts Centre 65195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 2:51
Sunrise 4:30
Dhuhr 11:34
Asr 3:14
Maghreb 6:38
Isha 8:18

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Palmstead Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military

memorabilia dating from the Arab

Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240.
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal 100/9101.2
Lebanese pound 69/269.9
Syrian pound 57/558.2
Iraqi dinar 573/3586.6
Kuwaiti dinar 1203/1208.5
Egyptian pound 326/633.2
Qatari riyal 94/895.2

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 7112-5/74
Police headquarters 39141
Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 77777
Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes 90
Eggplant (small) 150
Potatoes (imported) 260
Marrows (small) 180
Marrows (large) 120
Cucumber (small) 240
Cucumber (large) 180
Hot Green Pepper 180
Sweet Pepper 200
Cabbage 100
Onions (dry) 80
Green onions 90
Spinach 180
Beans 230
Bananas 260
Bananas (Mukammal) 225
Paw 220
Cauliflower 360
Green Almonds per 1/2 pounds 400
Broad Beans 140
Apples (Golden) 250

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to

150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Chalced Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection

of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Jordanian countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century Orientalist artists. Mutasabbih, Jabal Lowaidah. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

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Apples (Double Red)

Apples (Sturten) 250
Lemons 180
Oranges (Shamout) 200
Oranges (Valencia) 110
Cauliflowers (white) 110
Carrot 130
Grapefruit 130
Apples (American) 500
Apples (Japanese) 400
Apples (African) 440
Grape leaves 160
Water Melon (Halkibiyah) 120
Apples (Turkish) 300
Water Melons 160
Pumpkins 140
Parsley 80
Radish 100
Sage 250
Agnostis 700
Melons 450

هنا على النقص

By Ray Daffer

The oil shock nobody expected

LONDON: Some of the world's most ambitious engineering projects are collapsing. Multi-billion dollar schemes to provide fresh oil supplies in the late 1980s and beyond have been made as vulnerable as sandcastles at low tide by unprecedented changes in energy demand.

Exxon has just announced that it is abandoning its \$5 billion Colony shale oil project in Colorado, recognised in the U.S. as a trailblazer for synthetic fuel production.

The \$13 billion (U.S.\$10.6 billion) Canadian Alamos tar sands proposals have also been shelved following the withdrawal of a number of oil industry partners, including Shell and Gulf. They were not the first victims of the new energy climate—an apparent surplus of fuel, falling oil prices and a more conservative view of future energy growth.

Cancellation or deferral has hit numerous other projects to produce synthetic fuels—a phrase describing a variety of unconventional processes to create oil or gas from coal, lignite, shale and deposits of very heavy oil.

The change in the environment for synthetic fuels has been extraordinarily rapid. It was only a matter of a few months ago that oil companies were talking about a rapid development of major projects, spurred on by the prospect of oil prices rising by 2 or 3 per cent a year in real terms over the late 1980s and 1990s.

Even the British National Coal Board's comparatively modest proposal to demonstrate oil-from-coal technology seems doomed following the withdrawal early May of British Petroleum, one of the key equity partners. The £55 million (\$100 million) project would provide the NCB with a 25 tonnes a day pilot plant at the Point of Ayr in North Wales.

The Plant has been designed to test the NCB's liquid solvent extraction process, technology which enables coal to be "cooked" in its own juices and turn into petrol, diesel fuel and kerosene.

Even the oil industry is beginning to hold back exploration and development work while it reassesses the future trend of demand and prices. In the North Sea several field development projects, earmarked to cost a total of over £3.5 billion, have been shelved because of pricing uncertainties, taxation constraints and

technological problems.

In the U.S. still the centre of oil industry activity, the rate of oil and gas drilling is falling. Latest estimates from Hughes Tool Company suggest that the average number of active rigs this year could be around 3,800, some 4.3

But unlike the traumatic events in 1973-74 and 1979-80, it is the oil producers rather than the consumers who are feeling the pain.

The present shock to the energy system comes from the unprecedented drop in oil demand. Mr. Lichtblau points out that as a

The boom in synthetic fuels has come to a sudden end. Falling oil prices and the world glut have led companies to scrap huge projects worth billions of dollars.

per cent fewer than in 1981. Only five months ago Hughes was projecting that the U.S. oil and gas industry would need an average of 4,500 rigs this year.

According to Mr. John Lichtblau, president of the New York-based Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, the world is experiencing another "oil shock".

World oil production, outside the Soviet bloc and China, could result of the first crisis in the early 1970s non-communist world oil production dropped by 9 per cent before resuming its upward climb. The world's response to the 1979-80 crisis had resulted in a much more dramatic decline in demand.

World oil production, outside the Soviet bloc and China, could

be down to about 43 million barrels a day this year, 16.5 per cent below the peak in 1979.

There are many oil industry planners who believe that as a result of sluggish economic activity and energy conservation it may be eight years or more before oil demand is restored to the 1979 level.

This means that for much of the 1980s some producers — particularly those in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) — will have to content themselves with a substantial amount of shut-in capacity. OPEC's average output in the first quarter was about 20 million barrels a day, two-thirds of its capacity.

One of the first priorities of the energy industry is to reduce the production cost of synthetic fuels. Shell and other oil companies reckon it costs between \$17 and \$45 a barrel to produce liquids

from oil sands or shale. The conversion of coal into a liquid fuel is even more expensive—between \$50 and \$75 a barrel. And these figures take no account of taxation of costs associated with refining, storage and distribution.

Few energy planners expect crude oil prices (now between \$30 and \$35 a barrel) to rise appreciably in real terms over the next 20 years.

The International Energy Agency has developed two new scenarios for the oil industry. One of these would involve oil prices falling to about \$28 a barrel in 1981 dollars, by the mid-1980s and remaining at that level in real terms until the turn of the century. The other view, regarded in the agency as being more realistic, would involve prices dropping to \$29 a barrel in 1985 and then rising to around \$45 (in 1981 dollars) by AD 2000.

Last year the agency was projecting synthetic fuels could con-

tribute between 4 million and 8 million barrels a day towards the West's energy supplies by AD 2000. Those estimates are now recognised as being unrealistic.

But the agency takes the view that synthetics will play an important role in meeting the world's requirements for liquid and gaseous fuels from early in the next century. The need could come sooner if demand for oil grows at an unexpectedly rapid rate, or perhaps more likely, some political or military event seriously restricts supplies of conventional oil.

In the meantime the energy industry welcomes the breathing space. It was growing increasingly concerned that it was rushing into major synthetic fuel projects with insufficient knowledge of the economic, environmental and technological problems.

— Financial Times news feature

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هكذا عن الرجل

Private business in Czechoslovakia is becoming respectable

By Colin McIntyre
Reuter

PRAGUE — After being a dirty word for 35 years, private enterprise in Czechoslovakia may be on the verge of becoming respectable.

The Communist Party central committee, apparently reacting to growing popular discontent over the poor state of public services, recommended last month that more people be allowed to work as independent artisans as their main job.

Until now, only pensioners, housewives and invalids were eligible for licences as full-time private dressmakers, shoemakers and carpenters, and even then only on a limited basis.

Since the Communist takeover in 1948, when farms were forcibly collectivised and businesses nationalised in a frenzy of ideological purity, private initiative in this country has not gone much beyond tiny private plots growing fruit and vegetables.

Apart from a brief period during the short-lived Prague spring reform in the late 1960s, Czechoslovakia's hard-line administration has been implacably opposed to any revival of private business, considered the root of all evil.

Even orthodox East Germany has allowed some private businesses and restaurants, to say nothing of neighbouring Hungary, whose thriving private sector plays an increasingly important role in East Europe's most successful economy.

The new recommendations here initially caused some interest, particularly as they followed moves last year to improve the

supply of fruit and vegetables by encouraging private cultivation and selling.

However details of the new scheme are still vague, and quickly gave away to deep scepticism with the realisation that it was likely to be surrounded by restrictions and limitations.

As one Western diplomat remarked: "There seems to be less in the proposals than meets the eye."

Central committee Secretary, Mr. Jindrich Polednik, who announced the new proposals, admitted that the situation in the service sector "cannot be considered satisfactory."

He complained that many service enterprises ignored the interests of the public at large and devoted their efforts and resources to more lucrative contract work for industry.

Only about 25 per cent of public services were really working for the public, Mr. Polednik said.

However, he made it clear that licences for private artisans would be issued only for services in short supply, and which could not be met by existing means.

"The decisive role in providing services would continue to be vested in the socialist sector," he added.

And he headed off speculation that the scheme might represent a partial return to capitalist methods when he said: "Under any conditions it does not mean the introduction of some alien element to our economy."

As far as can be gathered from what little information has been published on the new scheme, prices charged by independent artisans will be controlled by the

state rather than the free market.

Commenting on a new law on the sale of private agricultural produce introduced last month, a government official was quoted as saying the price must not exceed the comparable retail price at the time of the transaction.

The law also lays down heavy fines for "cheating the customer on price, assortment, quality, quantity or weight of the product."

Another restriction apparently built into the new system is that it will be left to national committees, the local government administrations, to decide how many licences will be issued, if any.

A Western diplomat who visited one regional committee was

told it was opposed to granting permission for full-time private work.

Second economy

The main problem facing the new scheme, according to both Czechoslovak and Western observers, is that it faces competition from a private sector that is already well established, though illegal.

The so-called "second economy" operated by workers using state equipment, materials and time for private business that the problem-ridden state sector is either unable or unwilling to do, is reported to be flourishing.

The new government initiative,

while clearly aimed at improving the standard of public services, is also seen as an attempt to bring the second economy under control.

According to many Czechoslovaks, the attempt seems unlikely to succeed.

"It's too late, the second economy already works much better than the official one," one said.

"Why would anyone who can now use government equipment, raw materials and time for his own work want to go independent?" he asked. "He would have to buy his own equipment, would be dependent on the state for supplies of materials, and would have to pay tax."

Another Czechoslovak how-

ever felt that some private entrepreneurs may be tempted to legalise their situation. "They might want to be able to sleep soundly at night," he said.

Western diplomats saw the new measures as an attempt by the

Czechoslovak government to plug gaps in the ailing economy, without addressing what they see as the main problem, the need for a thorough economic reform, which carries political risks.

While there was a growing feel-

ing in the country that a reform decentralising the unwieldy economy was needed, the diplomats said there was great resistance to it, particularly from party bureaucrats who stand to lose their jobs if it takes place.

Ringling the changes



A craftsman at the Whitechapel Bell Foundry in East London tuning a 1.77 tonnes tenor bell—one of a new ring of 14 destined for Canterbury Cathedral in southern England. (London pictures service).

Moon's face-to-face talk with Jesus!

By Arthur Spiegelman
Reuter

NEW YORK — The Rev. Sun Myung Moon said Friday he had held frequent conversations with Jesus Christ, the Prophet Moses and Buddha, and had the potential of becoming the true Messiah.

The controversial Korean religious leader was appearing for the second day as a reluctant witness for a professional "deprogrammer", Galen Kelly, who is being sued by a member of Mr. Moon's Unification Church, Anthony Colombrito.

Mr. Colombrito claims that Mr. Kelly, who specialises in retrieving young people from religious cults they have joined, kidnapped him in Nov. 1979 and held him captive for 14 hours.

Mr. Moon was asked: "Do you consider yourself to be the true Messiah?" It was the first time that Mr. Moon, who claims a worldwide following of three million people, had ever been asked that question in a court of law.

After Federal Court Judge Richard Owen directed him to answer, Mr. Moon, 63, replied:

"I didn't say I was the real Messiah, but that I have the possibility of becoming the true Messiah. You may have to ask the members of my church to get the answers. Whether members believe in me as the messiah is a matter of religious faith."

Lawyers for Mr. Kelly are seeking to prove that he acted correctly in kidnapping Mr. Colombrito because, they allege, Mr. Moon's religion is a fraud.

Judge Owen sternly overruled Unification Church lawyers' objections to the questioning of Mr. Moon about his religious beliefs and personal life, including whether he fathered an illegitimate child — a point his lawyers denied after he appeared to admit the allegation in court.

"The church preaches chastity and abstinence," the judge said. "We have to determine whether such beliefs are truly held in comparison with what the leader does and what he imposes on his followers."

Mr. Moon testified that he had not only seen and talked to Jesus many times but had done the same with Moses and Buddha, saying they had "a communication that went beyond words." He added that sometimes they spoke in Korean.

"How did you know it was Jesus Christ," Mr. Kelly's lawyer John De Graff demanded.

"I remembered him from his picture and he said he was Jesus Christ," Mr. Moon replied. "He requested me to help him in the salvation of the universe."

Mr. Moon said he could recall the exact date in 1936 when he met Jesus on a Korean mountaintop, but he was vague on his first meetings with Moses, whom he called the Messiah of Israel, and with Buddha, whom he said he had recognised from statues in Buddhist temples.

The religious leader was nearly inaudible when Mr. De Graff referred to a woman and asked him if he had fathered a son by her while married to another woman. Mr. Moon answered: "Yes I met her during the Korean war."

After the hearing, Mr. Moon's personal lawyer, Charles Stillman, told reporters his client flatly denied fathering an illegitimate son. He said Mr. Moon said he knew the woman but did not say he had fathered an illegitimate child.

The hearing was halted after the morning session when a lawyer for Mr. Colombrito went to the court of appeals and won a hearing for Saturday on whether the case should continue.

Lawyer Jeremiah Gutman argued that the case should be stopped because Mr. Colombrito Thursday offered to drop his \$9 million civil suit against Mr. Kelly.

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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Print answer here:

(Answers Monday)

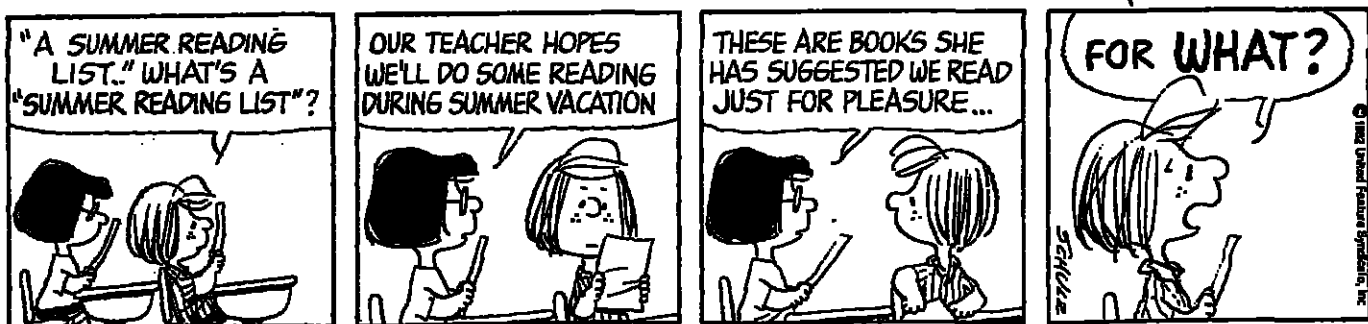
Yesterday's Jumbles: SLANT COCOA WIDEST HERMIT
Answer: Most duels are rather short affairs because they only require this—TWO SECONDS

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson

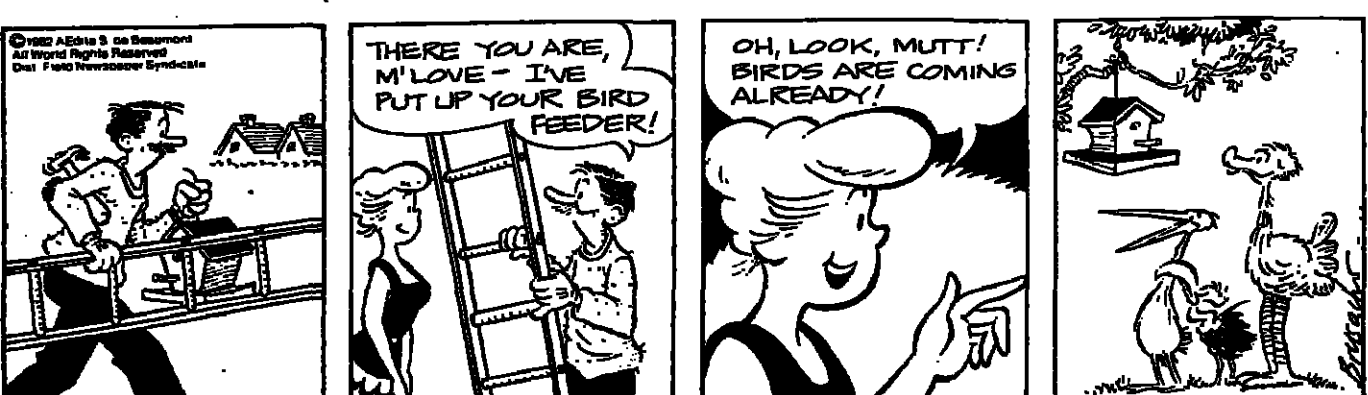


"All right, we'll get the roof fixed... but don't complain to me when you're tired of watering plants!"

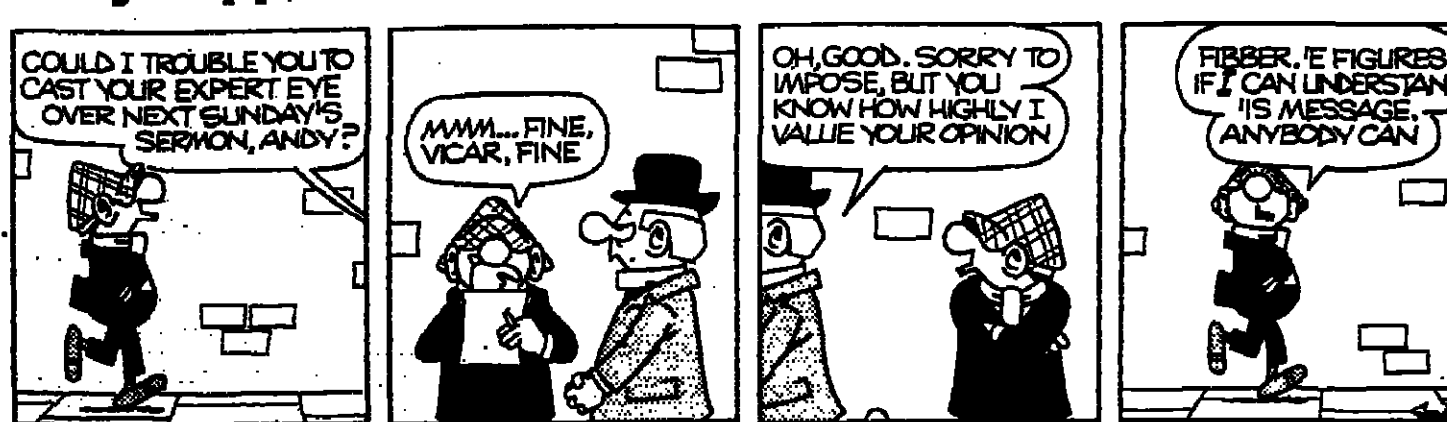
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR MONDAY, MAY 31, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The daytime is excellent for planning to put your life on a more secure structure. Follow a sensible course of action for the future in which you can express your true talents.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You have a good opportunity now to handle business matters wisely and advance in your line of endeavor. Be optimistic.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You are able to gain personal aims easily during the day, but not in the evening when you are not thinking clearly.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You are able to organize your life more intelligently in the morning, but don't make foolish changes later in the day.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Look to good friends for help in furthering your pet projects during daytime. Handle dull chores in evening.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Plan how to improve your reputation and show that you are an excellent citizen. Follow advice of a financial expert.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Morning is the best time for expansion in career activities. Follow every rule and regulation that applies to you.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Be sure to keep your part of any contract you have negotiated with others. Try to have more rapport with loved one.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Try to understand the aims of associates better so that you can coordinate your efforts more gainfully. Be poised.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You have to make some changes if you are to gain your aims at this time. Strive to be more successful.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Engage in familiar activities that could bring you pleasure and profit. Take no risks where your health is concerned.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Try to cooperate with ideas of family members. Make your home more comfortable. Avoid a troublemaker.

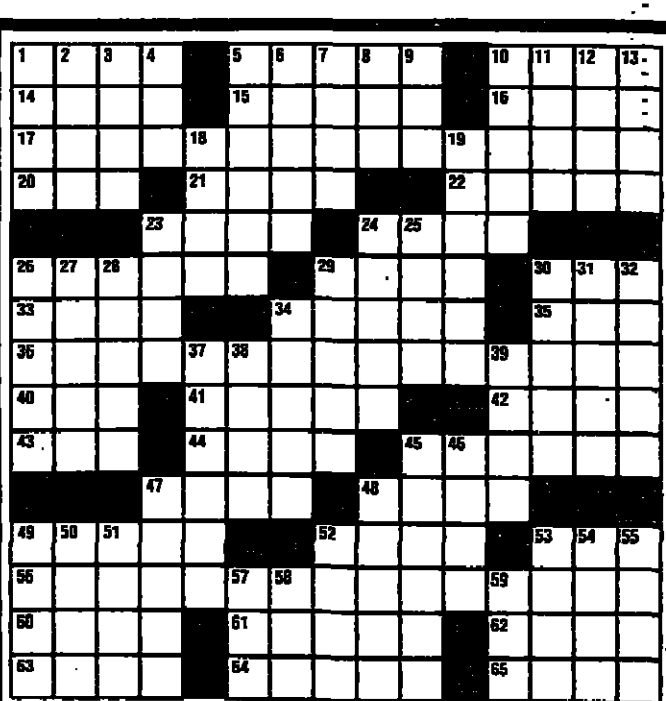
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Look to a higher-up for the support you need in a new project you have in mind. A good evening for quiet relaxation.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one with a practical mind, but should be taught early in life that changes must be made from time to time to gain overall objectives. Give the right kind of spiritual training for best results in lifetime.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Alfio Micci

ACROSS	30 Possesses	52 Effluvium	23 Walk
1 Old oath	33 Wax-coated	53 Church	24 Morning
5 Set of beliefs	34 Place of sacrifice	56 Mother	25 Spoken
10 Delhi garb	35 Stop —	60 Sea bird	26 Wild
14 Strobile	36 Fairy tale	61 City in Poland	27 Bring out
15 Race of Norse gods	40 Pilot	62 Skin	28 Emulated
16 Kind of tea	41 Synthetic fabric	63 Affair of honor	29 Voices
17 Fairy tale characters	42 Whimper	64 Holds back	30 Bunk
20 Keats specialty	43 Welded	65 Poker stake	31 Old-woman-ish
21 Granular	44 Certain votes	1 Repeat	32 Less mad
22 Skirt	45 Deli man	2 Egg on	34 Until now
23 Facial feature	47 Extensive address	3 "— of the Thousand Days"	36 Cambodia's neighbor
24 Change address	48 Bohemian wear	4 — Moines	37 Knits
26 Talisman	49 Kitchen	5 Moslem leader	38 The brow
29 Swiss river		6 Paper quantities in law	40 Town in Italy
		7 Old slave	41 E or I
		8 Performed	42 Revoke, in law
		9 Part of OAS: abbr.	43 Filled with wonder
		10 Strainer	44 Lima land
		11 Court proceedings	45 River of France
		12 Oboe	46 Related
		13 Vain	47 Flirt
		14 Goddess of discord	48 "Adam —"
		15 Go back to a former condition	49 Records for short
			50 Fate
			51 Depression initials



WORLD

Ratification at Washington makes Spain NATO's 16th member

WASHINGTON (R) — Spain Sunday became the 16th member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) when it ratified the defence pact at the State Department.

The Spanish charge d'affaires in Washington, Alonso Alvarez de Toledo, deposited the formal instrument of ratification with Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel.

An embassy spokesman said the document was signed by Spain's King Juan Carlos in accordance with the requirements of the NATO treaty.

The NATO secretariat told the Spanish government Saturday its membership application had been processed by the pact's 15 members. The final step has the formal presentation of the document in Washington.

Ratification of the treaty will allow Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo to attend next week's Bonn summit as a full NATO government leader. The issue had been one of his top priorities since he took office in Feb. 1981.

A senior U.S. official said Spain's membership would "materially, morally, and strategically strengthen" the alliance.

During a Washington visit last October, King Juan Carlos asked the United States to support Spain's effort to join the Atlantic alliance and the European Economic Community (EEC).

President Reagan indicated then he would do all he could to assist Spain in both ventures.

But the issue aroused controversy at home with both the Spanish Socialist and Communist Parties opposing entry to the

alliance, arguing Spain had never been a member of a military bloc and NATO membership would not enhance the country's security.

The government, however, contended NATO membership would be superior to the current U.S.-Spanish defence agreement under which the United States maintains military bases in Spain.

Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca said that once Spain became a NATO member those bases would be dedicated to European defence and the bilateral treaty with the United States would lose its political significance.

The Reagan administration expects Spain's entry into the Atlantic alliance to further the country's integration into the

Western bloc and strengthen its democratic institutions.

"Spain as a democratic country, a country that has chosen a democratic path, has asked for membership in a democratic alliance and been accepted," one U.S. official said.

The centrist government also has argued that membership would help provide a solution to the future of Gibraltar on which Spain and Britain are scheduled to open negotiations next month.

At the same time, Spain will lift a 13-year border blockade of the British colony.

The other 15 NATO members are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Britain, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, United States and West Germany.

The battle for the Falklands War of attrition over Port San Carlos

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following report is by Reuters correspondent Leslie Dowd, who has been covering the attempt by British troops to retake the Falkland Islands. Written on May 24 and 25, it was cleared and passed on by the British Ministry of Defence Saturday. It describes Argentine air raids on the British fleet and ground forces in the days after they landed and established a beachhead at Port San Carlos, East Falkland, on May 21.

PORT SAN CARLOS, East Falkland (R) — We are witnessing daily a crucial battle being fought in the skies above us between courageous Argentine pilots and deadly British ground-to-air missiles.

Soon after dawn, the triple blast of the "air raid warning red" alert sends us scurrying to our foxholes before the Argentine Skyhawk and Mirage strike jets come screening in to unleash bombs

and cannon fire.

The attrition on both sides has been bloody. Britain claims some 34 Argentine strike jets destroyed in the last three days. I have myself seen a number blown out of the sky by land-based British Rapier missiles.

The Argentine planes run a Harrier (British jump jet fighter) gauntlet to reach us and Harriers pounce on them as they leave.

The name of the game is clear. Argentina is trying its best to destroy the British base, the flotilla of warships and transports from which Britain's footholds on the Falklands were established by several thousand troops last Friday (May 21).

Set amid the lonely splendour of the Falkland Islands scenery, the raids have assumed a terrible beauty. The Skyhawks and Mirages, elegant darts, come screaming over the low sunlit hills that cup the placid San Carlos waters. They make straight for the

untidy files of grey British ships, glinting in the bright midwinter light, and let rip with bombs and cannon.

You can't see the ships from Port San Carlos but the jets have hit our positions several times with bombs. On a helicopter trip Saturday, I watched dream-like sequences as waves of planes dived into the attack.

Three Mirage jets streaked low in a line over British warships in the bay, bombing and strafing. We saw bombs hit the water near a transport, sending up plumes of spray and smoke.

Minutes later, a Skyhawk of the second wave screamed 70 metres over our helicopter and bombs crashed into the water 150 metres from us.

Port San Carlos, a collection of half a dozen cream-painted sheep farmers' houses, is honeycombed with foxholes, some even carpeted, where soldiers live and sleep.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

Arab League chief concludes talks with OAU leaders

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Cheddi Kibbi said after talks Sunday with Organisation of African Unity (OAU) leaders that he was confident other African countries would not follow Zaire in restoring ties with Israel. Mr. Kibbi, who left later for Tunis, told reporters after meeting OAU Secretary-General Edem Kodjo that Zaire's decision was a grave violation of the principles of Afro-Arab solidarity. His visit here, which followed similar talks on Zaire's move with Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi in Nairobi, was ignored by the Ethiopian government. Ethiopian officials said the Arab League had interfered in Ethiopian affairs by supporting Muslim rebels in the northern province of Eritrea. Zaire's decision to resume diplomatic ties with Israel, breaking a boycott imposed by most African states after the 1973 Middle East war, has prompted Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates to break off relations with Kinshasa. Arab League sources said the league's Assistant Secretary-General Adnan Omeran would visit Zambia and Tanzania this week to meet leaders there.

Saudi envoy calls for organisation to fight world-wide maritime fraud

JEDDAH (R) — A Saudi Arabian government minister Sunday called for the formation of an Arab regional organisation to combat international maritime fraud and urged curbs on the use of flags of convenience. Minister of State Fayez Badr said maritime fraud and international piracy were increasing. Anti-fraud laws were a "spider's web that catches only poor, weak creatures," Dr. Badr did not give further details in his speech to an Arab Ports Conference which opened in Riyadh Sunday, but he was quoted in a recent press interview as saying that maritime fraud "consumed some \$100 billion worth of goods annually around the world." Dr. Badr, president of the Saudi Ports Authority, urged measures to restrict the "cancerous growth of users of flags of convenience" which, he said, threatened the shipping fleets of developing countries. He told the conference that only 10 per cent of goods unloaded at Arab ports in 1980 arrived on Arab-owned ships while 20 per cent of outward bound trade went on Arab vessels.

David Steel meets Kuwaiti premier

KUWAIT (R) — British Liberal Party leader David Steel met Kuwait's Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah, Sunday on the first leg of a three-country Gulf tour. Mr. Steel said that they discussed the Middle East situation, British-Kuwaiti relations and the 20-month-old Gulf War, focussing on a meeting of Gulf states' foreign ministers in Riyadh on ways to end the conflict. Mr. Steel, who arrived in Kuwait Saturday night, was due to visit Saudi Arabia later Sunday and hold talks with King Khalid and other Saudi leaders before travelling to the United Arab Emirates on Wednesday.

Moroccan envoy sets off with messages for M.E. leaders

RABAT (R) — Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohammed Boucetta left for Riyadh and Baghdad Sunday to hand messages from King Hassan to King Khalid Ibn Abdul Aziz and President Saddam Hussein, the Moroccan news agency reported. There was no official confirmation here that Mr. Boucetta would also visit Cairo in the course of his current tour. Mr. Boucetta announced in Washington on May 20 that he would go to Egypt "in the next few days" — the first high-ranking member of an Arab government which broke off relations with Egypt in 1979 to do so.

Zhao to visit Japan today

PEKING (R) — Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang goes to Japan Monday for an official visit that marks a high point in relations between the world's most populous nation and its main trading partner.

He will hold talks Monday and Tuesday with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, who has described current Sino-Japanese ties as the best in their history.

The 10th anniversary of normalisation of their relations falls in September, and Mr. Suzuki is planning a return visit to Peking then.

Diplomatic sources said that Mr. Zhao's six-day visit, apart from its general aim of furthering bilateral cooperation, will give the Japanese another opportunity to express their concern about the deterioration in Sino-American relations.

China has threatened to downgrade diplomatic relations with the United States if it continues to sell arms to Taiwan, and any split between Peking and Washington would leave Japan caught uncomfortably in the middle.

A recent visit to Peking by U.S. Vice-President George Bush appears to have brought some temporary respite in the Sino-American dispute.

The sources said Kampuchea could be another topic, since some non-Communist Southeast Asian nations want Japan to help persuade the Chinese to put pressure on the Peking-backed Khmer Rouge to show more flexibility in forming a coalition of forces against the Vietnamese.

The sources said there were no urgent problems to be solved during the visit.

The storm over China's economic retrenchment last year, which forced the renegotiation or cancellation of Japanese contracts worth more than \$1 billion, has now abated.

Although this severely strained

ties, satisfactory compensation arrangements have since been worked out and the economically-minded Japanese respect the aims of Mr. Zhao's "readjustment" programme.

Partly as a result of this, China posted its first trade surplus with Japan in 17 years in 1981, exporting nearly \$200 million worth of goods more than it imported.

According to Japanese figures released in January, imports from China grew by 22.4 per cent last year to \$5.3 billion, while exports to China remained virtually static at \$5.1 billion, 0.4 per cent up on 1980.

Following normalisation of ties between the two countries, bitter enemies in the World War II when Japanese troops occupied China's main industrial areas, Sino-Japanese trade has grown tenfold to make Japan once again China's most important trading partner — this time on a more equal basis.

The total volume is ahead even of Hong Kong-China trade and nearly double that with the United States, while China is Japan's sixth most important trading partner.

Analysts differ on the prospects for 1982.

Some say the hangover effects from the readjustment will depress volume slightly, while others are more optimistic and point out that China has now resumed making big purchases of Japanese industrial plants.

In the first big order since the readjustment, the trading company Toko Bussan announced in March that it had signed contracts with China worth nearly \$15 million for three polyester-fibre plants.

Japanese exports to China consist mainly of engineering equipment, construction materials, steel, fertiliser and chemicals, while Chinese exports to Japan include products such as crude oil, coal and foodstuffs.

Phoenix TV station drama ends calmly

PHOENIX, Arizona (R) — A man took over a local television station for five hours and forced a newscaster at gunpoint to read a statement on the air about preventing a world war, police said.

They said Joseph Gwin, a 28-year-old cement worker, surrendered Saturday night after the announcer read the 21-minute statement calling on the world to prevent World War III. He was charged with kidnapping.

Police said Gwin forced his way at gunpoint into the Kool television studio here and seized a production assistant, a technician, a floor manager and a newscaster as hostages.

He fired a shot into the ceiling and later released two of the hostages as police surrounded the studio, they said.

The gunman kept an arm around the production assistant, Louis Viola, 52, and hit him on the side of the head once with his revolver, drawing blood, according to police.

Gwin was taken to a psychiatric ward at a local hospital.

Security tight as Colombians go to polls

BOGOTA (R) — Voting began Sunday in Colombia's presidential election with police and soldiers guarding polling stations and strategic points throughout the country to prevent disruption by left-wing guerrillas.

Guerrillas have threatened violence during the poll and all four presidential candidates have made the need for a political solution to persuade them to lay down their arms a major campaign issue.

No incidents were reported in the first half-hour after polling began at 8 a.m. (1300 GMT) and electoral officers in Bogota reported a larger early turnout by voters than in parliamentary elections last March.

The two main candidates are Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, official candidate of the ruling Liberal Party, and Belisario Betancur, a Conservative standing on a broad national unity platform.

But a dissident Liberal candidate, Luis Carlos Galan, could threaten Mr. Michelsen's prospects of election, while leftist Gerardo Molina is expected to pick up just a few per cent of the vote.

Reagan to reassure allies during W. European tour

By Ralph Harris

WASHINGTON — President Reagan will arrive during a nine-day tour of Western Europe beginning on Wednesday to assure allies that his policies towards the Soviet Union are flexible as well as firm, U.S. officials say.

"Europe was not prepared for this administration" when it took office 16 months ago, one senior official told reporters at a briefing on the trip, which may be somewhat overshadowed by the Falkland Islands conflict between Britain and Argentina.

The staunchly anti-Communist president, whose early strong rhetoric about the Soviet Union raised alarm in Europe, is now talking about trying to revive détente after proposing Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) with the Kremlin.

Mr. Reagan's first stop is Paris, where he will confer with President Francois Mitterrand before attending a seven-nation economic summit in Versailles.

From France, he flies to Rome for meetings with the Pope and Italian leaders, then to London, to Bonn for a North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) summit, and to West Berlin before returning to Washington on June 11.

Mr. Reagan, who was seen in his early months in office as taking a sabre-rattling approach to Moscow, said recently he is willing to meet Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev soon.

While continuing to criticise the Kremlin for its involvement in Afghanistan and Poland and what he has called its expansionist policies worldwide, he has offered to open a dialogue in an effort to improve Soviet-American relations.

Senior officials said there was also a need to repair damage done to relations with Western Europe under previous U.S. administrations and during what they called Mr. Reagan's "rocky first year" in office.

Mr. Reagan's virtually non-stop itinerary in Europe appears aimed at giving him the maximum opportunity to affirm his interest in genuine détente and his wish to overcome problems in U.S. relations with the allies.

In addition to attending the two

summits, the president will meet the Pope at the Vatican, go horse-riding with Britain's Queen Elizabeth, address the parliaments of Britain and West Germany, and visit the Berlin wall.

U.S. officials said the NATO summit, only the seventh since the North Atlantic treaty was signed in 1949, would concern itself with such issues as:

— President Reagan's \$1,600 billion rearmament programme, which the U.S. administration believes will persuade the Soviet Union to negotiate arms cuts and perhaps modify its behaviour around the world.

— U.S. hopes that West European allies will be able to improve the efficiency of their forces committed to NATO.

The officials said however they did not expect U.S. pressure for higher defence spending by the allies, nor did they think the removal of British forces from the NATO area to the South Atlantic would be a major issue.

— Current Soviet-American negotiations on removing intermediate-range ballistic missiles from Europe and the START talks proposed by Mr. Reagan, as well as prospects for détente and NATO policy if Soviet actions around the world are not constrained.

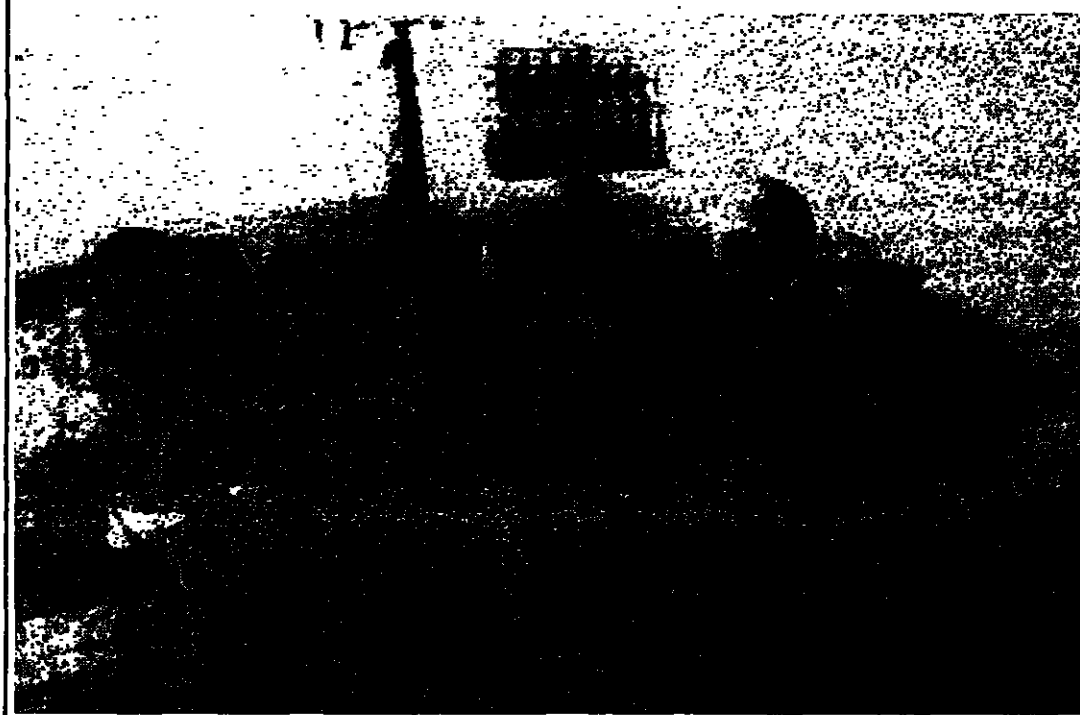
The officials said they expected a solid NATO endorsement of U.S. plans to go ahead with the deployment of medium-range weapons in Europe unless the Soviet Union agrees to dismantle all similar weapons aimed at Western Europe.

— U.S. pressure on Western Europe to limit trade credits to the Soviet Union. President Reagan has said these credits help the Soviet economy and permit the Kremlin to divert resources to its military machine.

Officials said a dark shadow at the NATO summit as well as at the Versailles meeting will be the serious economic difficulties with which most of the Western countries are grappling.

With Europe blaming many problems on high U.S. interest rates, there is a real possibility that a "blame thy neighbour" attitude will rapidly become a "beggar thy neighbour" policy, leading to rampant protectionism, they said.

Attempt fails to salvage HMS Sheffield



The fire-charred HMS Sheffield which was hit on May 4th by an Argentine Exocet missile. The burntout ship sank on May 10th while under tow in safe waters outside the Total Exclusion Zone in the South Atlantic. (A.P. Wirephoto)

Alleged S. African arms to Argentina sour ties between Pretoria, London

By Peter Gregson
Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — British-South African relations were soured at least temporarily last week when the government was forced to deny a report it was supplying missiles and aircraft spares to Argentina for use against British forces in the Falkland Islands.

The denial was an unprecedented departure from a principle previously rigidly adhered to of not commenting on arms transactions and was obviously reluctantly decided upon.

Despite the denial of the report, published in Argus group of newspapers, the matter has left lingering suspicions.

It began at midday on Monday when Argus newspapers reported that Israeli-designed Gabriel ship-to-ship missiles and spares for Mirage fighter-bombers were being sent to Argentina from Cape Town aboard a Uruguayan freighter.

A succession of high-ranking government officials — culminating in Prime Minister P.W. Botha — refused to confirm or deny the report, which the newspaper group said later had come from "authoritative and normally well-informed sources."

At one stage, Foreign Minister P.K. Botha stated: "The South African government has consistently declined to confirm or deny allegations of arms supplies to and from South Africa."

He added: "South Africa's interests demand that this principle should not be violated."

Prime Minister Botha also stated: "We will not be shifted from our position by policies."

Yet only a short time later, Defence Minister Magnus Malan told parliament in a rare evening statement: "South Africa has not supplied or sold any missiles or aircraft parts, before or after the Falklands crisis, to Argentina."

He added that no other comment would be forthcoming.

A British embassy spokesman in Cape Town reacted coolly to the statement, saying it had been noted and relayed to London. Diplomatic sources said Britain's reaction indicated it was not entirely satisfied with the response.

Government spokesmen said the policy of confidentiality was vital to safeguard other sensitive and secret weapons deals.

Newspapers here quickly noted

that this country's arms industry had its roots in Britain's decision to impose a voluntary arms embargo against South Africa in 1964 and its growth accelerated by the mandatory U.N. embargo of 1977.

"Consequently, the Johannesburg Citizen commented, Britain "is hardly the country which has any right to question what we do about the arms we manufacture."

But the generally pro-government citizen echoed a number of other papers' opinions when it said: "We don't think South Africa had handled the arms-or-no-arms for Argentina issue very adroitly."

It added: "We can only assume that by not immediately denying or confirming the rumours, the officials wanted to make capital out of the fact that (A) South Africa makes sophisticated missiles and other arms, (B) these missiles could have been supplied to Argentina if South Africa had wanted to do so, and (C) Britain itself was asking for certain military equipment made in South Africa."

Other newspapers asked who had been the source of the report — South Africa or Britain, the "perfidious alibi" of old, forcing a public stance it had been unable to obtain privately from South Africa on the issue of arms supplies.

The Afrikaans newspaper Die Transvaler indicated it knew where the story came from. "One would have expected the British propaganda machine to have employed subtler methods," it said.

Peter Sourou, director-general of the South Africa Foundation, an independent body aimed at improving international links with South Africa, said the row had done extensive harm to its image abroad.

"In South Africa's life, England is the most important country in the world. But unfortunately the report has caused feelings of suspicion among a lot of people in England," he said.

Clearly mindful of the sensitivity of the subject, government officials throughout Monday stressed South Africa's neutrality in the Falklands dispute.

In a statement before Gen. Malan's denial, opposition leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert also warned to potential domestic damage should South Africa side with Argentina.

"Given the historical and other ties that exist between South Africa and Great Britain, this has the potential for severely dividing our country," he said.

About 45 per cent of the country's 4.5 million whites are of British descent and scores of thousands carry British passports.

The affair also cast attention on South Africa's secrecy-shrouded arms industry. Legislation prohibits virtually any reporting on arms production and procurement and the Defence Force said it was considering action against the Argus group.

But the government itself let slip some information when a spokesman on Monday informed reporters that South Africa had given Britain a guarantee it would not supply Argentina with the French-built Exocet missile, due to the emotion aroused over the sinking of the British destroyer Sheffield by an Exocet.

South Africa had not previously acknowledged publicly that it had either obtained or had access to the Exocet.

But the country's ability to build its own Gabriel and Cactus surface-to-air missiles, advanced jet fighters, tanks, heavy artillery and other equipment had long been well known.

Government officials acknowledged that South Africa is now the world's 10th largest arms manufacturer and largest in the southern hemisphere.

South Africa is now virtually self-sufficient in arms and has been an exporter for some time, although no details have been released of what has been supplied to whom.

Much of the information about the State Armaments Corporation (Armcor) is classified, but it has acknowledged it employs about 29,000 people, with a total of about 90,000 people altogether employed in directly related industries.

From assets estimated to be worth about \$200 million rand (then worth about \$290 million) in 1974, when it employed 12,000 people, its assets last year had grown to about \$1.2 billion rand (dollars), ranking it in the theory as the country's second largest industrial giant.

Armcor executive vice chairman John Maree said in an interview last year that Armcor would deliver arms worth \$1.4 billion rand (dollars) to the government in 1981.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
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East-West vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♦ Void
♦ KJ1072
♦ KJ4
♦ KQ1086

WEST EAST
♦ QJ52 ♦ 10876
♦ Q53 ♦ 8
♦ A532 ♦ Q10986
♦ 75 ♦ J32

SOUTH
♦ AK943
♦ A964
♦ 7
♦ A94

The bidding:
East South West North
Pass 1 ♦ Pass 2 ♣
Pass 2 ♥ Pass 4 ♠
Pass 6 ♣ Pass Pass
Pass

Opening lead: Seven of ♣.

Should you lead an ace against a slam? That question has been debated for years. If the choice were only between always and never, we would probably choose the former.

Because of his void in partner's suit, North devalued his hand. He opted for a two club response to provide himself with the option of showing hearts cheaply should opener have a secondary diamond suit. When South rebid two

hearts, North jumped to game and South contracted for slam on the strength of his double fit and wealth of controls.

Since West was looking at a possible trump trick, we can make a good case for an opening lead of the ace of diamonds. But West feared that that might tip declarer off to his trump holding, so he settled for a club lead — and lived to regret it.

Declarer played low from dummy and captured East's jack with the ace. Then came a key play — he ruffed a spade in dummy! The king and ace of trumps brought the bad news that there was a trump loser, but declarer was a move ahead in the game — he had developed an extra chance for himself.

Declarer ruffed another spade in dummy, and now had to find a quick entry to his hand. He led a club to his nine and hoped for the best. Matters looked up when West followed suit. On the ace and king of spades declarer discarded two of dummy's diamonds, and when both opponents followed to these two tricks, the slam was home.

Since the fifth spade was now established, declarer used it as a parking place for dummy's remaining diamond. Whether West ruffed this trick or not was immaterial — the queen of trumps was the only trick for the defense.